THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1823. Vol. 2....No. 13.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

NEW GLASS STORE.

Alexis Jardell,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has opened, at his STORE, *in Wood-street, between Diamond Alley and Fifth-street,* an extensive assortment of

Plain, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS,
Of every description—For Sale,
Wholesale & Retail,
Upon the lowest terms.

N. B. Crests, Cyphers, or Designs, engraved on Glass, at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 5.—1 mo *bb.*

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets,

HAS opened an Assortment of SHOES viz:

Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do do do do
Women's leather and walking Shoes
do do pump-soled do
do do Boots
Miss's do do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do do do Ties do
do do do Pump heels
do do do Boots
Children's Shoe—Morocco Caps, &c.

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,
SKIRTING LEATHER BAG LEATHER,
Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins
TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold

Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.

Nicholas Griffith.
Pittsburgh, Nov 28—6t

A Further Supplement

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent obstructions and nuisances in Water Street."

SECT. I. BE *it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, no person or persons, shall be permitted to keep any Steam, Keel or Flat Boats on the shore of the Monongahela river, between the Bridge and Ferry street, excepting Boats used in carrying freight or passengers, and family and market Boats, and also Boats actually employed in public Ferries. All Boats kept for sale, if occupying the shore, (except in time of ice,) shall be placed between Ferry and West streets, or between Grant street and the Bridge; all Boats not actually engaged in receiving or discharging cargo, shall give the shore to those boats which are immediately going to load or unload, as the case may be, and no Boat shall be beached on the shore in such a manner as to obstruct the cart way;—and all owner or owners of Boats shall keep them clear of all kind of filth. Every person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen, pay a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

SECT. II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no person or persons shall be permitted to build Boats of any description on Water street, without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, and the said permission shall not extend longer than what may be deemed expedient for the welfare of the city, and if any person or persons so permitted, shall in any way obstruct the cart-way, on conviction thereof, before the Mayor, or either of the Aldermen of this City, he or they so offending, shall pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, for each and every offence.

SECT. III. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no person or persons, shall be permitted to repair or roof boats between Ferry street and the Bridge without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor and Street Commissioner. Every person or persons so offending against the provisions of this section, shall pay a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

SECT. IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, on the [illegible] *day of Nov. A. D. 1823.*

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pres. Com. Council.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k Com. Council. p. t.*

John Carson,
Pres. Sel. Council, pro. tem.
Attest—NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Cl'k Sel. Council.*
[Dec. 12.]

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of this state made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and that the said court has appointed the second day of February next, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Samuel Cochran,
[illegible]
[illegible]

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G^{m} DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures,* Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE,* which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil,* pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,* to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter,* and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor. Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers, by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boat Varnish,* superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,* for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid,* made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

$100 REWARD.

ON Monday the 10th of November last, MARTIN ARMSTRONG, a young man who has heretofore lived in Russelville, Kentucky, started from this place to go to Kittanning, Armstrong county, since which time he has not been heard of. The circumstance of his leaving a considerable sum of money with a friend here, as well as his being about to embark in some speculation on his return, tends strongly to convince his friends that some unusual, perhaps fatal accident has befallen him. He rode a large Sorrel Horse, with a blaze in his face, and white feet, about three years old, and sixteen hands high, with a long tail which was nicked. His saddle was covered with a buffalo skin and had spring stirrups. From the time of the day on which he started from this place, it is supposed he got about as far as Bull creek, before night.

If murdered, which is supposed to be the case, the above reward will be given to any person who will give such information to Brown & Verner, Brewers, Pittsburgh, as will lead to the detection of the murderer.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12—3t.cws.

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,

IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A General Assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Salled Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum,
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. [illegible], 1823—[illegible]

Political.

Address

Of the Democratic Republican Committee of Allegheny county, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, to the office of President of the United States.

Fellow Citizens,—THE election of Governor of Pennsylvania is now over, and has terminated in favor of the Democratic candidate by an overwhelming majority. Whilst we congratulate our Democratic brethren on this glorious result, we are also called on to remind them, that another contest is at hand, of superior magnitude. The Presidential election is now approaching, and it becomes the duty of the people to make known their sentiments on this important question. Appointed by our Democratic fellow citizens of Allegheny county, to address you on this subject, we ask your candid and serious attention, whilst we submit the reasons of our decided preference of *Andrew Jackson* We shall not derogate from the merits of the rival candidates. The claims of *Andrew Jackson,* rest on the solid basis of his own character and services, not on the weakness of his adversaries, and require no aid from slander and detraction.

A preliminary question presents itself on the threshold of this examination, and threatens to preclude our further investigation. The question is one of momentous import to the liberties of this country—*shall the people or congress select our President?* We deem it a right inherent in the people *alone,* to nominate candidates for elective offices, especially for a station so dignified and important as the Presidency of the Union.—The freedom of election is the main pillar of republican principles, and the sheet-anchor of our civil and political liberties. When the *many* surrender this privilege into the hands of the *few,* both may retain the name of Democrats, but have forever abandoned the principles. Such a government is in fact an aristocracy, a many-headed despotism, the more dangerous if masked under the garb of democracy Apply these first principles to the present question. An attempt is now making to procure a nomination of President by our representatives in congress. By whom authorized? Have the people assembled, and empowered congress to nominate a President, or was that body at the period of its election, or has it since been so instructed? We ask the people of this and other districts to say, when you elected your representatives to congress, did you surrender into their hands the right of nominating a President, or did you reserve to yourselves this inestimable privilege? We ask the advocates of congressional nomination, to tell us when, or how the people have abandoned the right of suffrage? They cannot do it. Our opponents point to the past, as the best guide to the future: incompetent to defend such a course as consistent with Democratic principles, they adduce the nominations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, to sanction the usurpation. Let them not retreat behind the shelter of ancient usage and authority. It is the very language of the tyrant Ferdinand against the constitutional liberty of Spain. It is the rampart which preserves invulnerable the despotism of Europe. It was the flimsy pretext adduced by American tories to sanction British aggressions. Parliament have exercised the power of taxing the colonies, therefore, Parliament are lawfully possessed of the right. Congress have selected our President, therefore, congress may lawfully continue to do so. The mere exercise of power can never confer right But, we deny that congress ever made such a nomination as is now contemplated. When Thomas Jefferson was nominated by a Democratic congress, the two parties were nearly balanced, and the united Democracy of the Union, pointed to Thomas Jefferson, as the competitor of John Adams. This nomination was nothing more than promulging the will of the whole Democratic party. Madison was nominated during the embargo and the war, and in accordance with the known wishes of Democracy. Monroe, in 1816, was the known candidate of the Democratic party, but so nearly was his nomination defeated, in defiance of the voice of the people, by a congressional caucus, that the "old mode" was abandoned by the nation in 1820, and James Monroe nominated by a Democratic convention in Pennsylvania; caucus nominations have also been abandoned in our state elections. In 1820, Findlay was nominated for the Governor's chair, and J. A. Shulze in 1823, by delegate conventions. Now all the candidates for the Presidency are considered Democratic republicans. The *Democracy* of the Union is divided between them—the contest is for individuals, and the question to be decided shall *congress,* or the *people* select the *man.*

But the "old mode" thus reprobated, is not only anti-Democratic, but a palpable violation of the constitution, which closes the door against congressional interference, not by mere silent prohibition, but by actually disqualifying members of Congress from serving as electors of President. By what authority do they usurp the privilege of virtually electing a President unauthorized by the people and prohibited by the constitution? Call it a recommendation, or any other cloak for usurpation you may choose to assume for it, it either produces the election of their candidate or it does not If it does not, the nomination is worse than idle, but if it does, then have congress, who cannot serve as electors, in fact elected a President, and suppressed the voice of the people. Why has congress been so carefully excluded from this important trust? Among other reasons, because the very same men who had previously given their votes to a particular candidate, might be called on as the constitutional judges in the last resort. The reason is equally strong against a congressional nomination, by which the same members, who had previously pledged their support to a particular candidate, might be called on constitutionally to decide a question which they had prejudged. With as much propriety might a suitor in court, place his counsel on the bench to decide the fate of his adversary. Will the people look on as silent spectators, and permit the constitution to be thus openly invaded by the very men whom they have chosen, and who have sworn to preserve it inviolate If the right of nominating a President is tamely surrendered by the people into the hands of Congress, where will their usurpations cease? Not until one encroachment rapidly succeeding another, will leave but the semblance of a republican government. The people may perhaps still be permitted to drop bits of paper into the ballot-box, but it will be nothing more than empty form. The previous decree will have been registered, and congress already announced the President. Such a selection cannot, in the language of our constitution, be free and equal. In some states, the Democratic party will be entirely unrepresented. In others, embracing a large portion of many states, their voice will be equally unheard. By such a caucus, Pennsylvania would give but [illegible] votes, and Virginia 21. They in an election by the people, Pennsylvania is *yet* entitled to 4 more votes than Virginia, thus actually losing 6 of the votes of Pennsylvania.

It is the vital principle of our constitution, that the three branches of government should move in distinct and separate orbits. It has made them all dependent alone on the people, and independent of each other, devolving on the people the right of selecting a President, making him dependent on them for the tenure and continuance of his office, and responsible to them alone. But if these doctrines are reversed, and congress are permitted in fact to elect the President, the executive and legislative branches are absorbed in one, and the executive, instead of acting as the independent organ of the people, has become the mere creature of congress, nominated by and dependent upon them for a continuance in office.—The king of a Polish Diet, and not the President of a free people. When one branch of the government is absorbed by another, it is the first step towards tyranny. It is the concentration of two forces, the combination of two branches of government, to destroy the third. Let this also be accomplished and despotism is complete.—Such are the sentiments of Thomas Jefferson, contained in his notes on Virginia, page 195—"All the powers of government, legislative, executive and judiciary, result to the legislative body: The concentrating these in the same hands, is precisely the definition of despotic government. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a *plurality* of hands, and not a single one. *One hundred and seventy three despots* would surely be as oppressive as one. Let those who doubt it, turn their eyes on the republic of Venice; as little will it avail us that they are *chosen by ourselves.* An *elective despotism* was not the government we fought for; but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so balanced among several bodies of magistracy, so that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others." This is the pure spirit of Democracy, and when the people surrender to congress the right of selecting a President, our government is, in fact, an elective despotism—we have only changed the fetters of a British king, for the chains of American despots. The people cease to be the fountain of authority, and become the mere passive agents of their own servants, a set of puppets drawn by the wire-workers behind the curtain, an immense automaton pushed forward to the polls by a self-constituted aristocracy. The picture is not overdrawn; let the advocates of a caucus look within the mirror, and shrink back appalled by the mischiefs which they are preparing for their country. The constitution already trembles to its centre, it totters on the brink of a precipice. Will the people refuse to interfere—will they capitulate to congress; will they abandon the constitution, and surrender their rights in the very citadel of liberty? For usurpations less gross than this by a British Parliament, their power was annihilated here. Shall an American Parliament draw down upon us all the evils of the Rotten Borough system of Britain, elect their monarch and rule over us, and freemen meanly submit? No, never!—You are now called upon to make one embodied stand against these dangerous encroachments.—The beacon of our civil and political liberties still glimmers in our view—the land-marks of the constitution are still discoverable—the secret mine is not yet sprung beneath our feet—the explosion has not yet taken place, but the match is ready. Whilst Europe is prostrate at the feet of a sanguinary despotism, we have yet retained our liberties inviolate; but, vigilance is now doubly necessary. A republican government can only be permanent, whilst administered in republican purity. Power committed to the people is lodged in safe and honest keeping; let them surrender it into other hands, the servant becomes the master; some American Cæsar crosses the Rubicon, and the constitution tumbles into ruins at his feet.

A caucus is particularly objectionable, from the alarming opportunity which it presents for corruption and intrigue. The great body of the people must necessarily be directed by honest views in selecting a President, they cannot be bribed, but a select corps may be corrupted, and every day's experience teaches the lamentable lesson, that a small body of men are extremely liable to the control of interest, prejudice or passion. Man, when clothed with authority, is too apt to grasp at more power, and endeavor to extend the sphere of his influence. The allurements of office, wealth, and personal aggrandizement, must necessarily have a powerful influence on any small body of men nominating a President. Who will, or who has promised to promote my views, and not who is the choice of my constituents, has too controlling an effect. Honors, office and emolument, dance before the imagination, and the voice of the people is unheard, or disregarded. Let it now be settled that congress shall select our President, and for years preceding his nomination, the inquiry will be, who will best promote my individual interest, and secure my personal aggrandizement. The attention of congress would be engaged in caucussing for a President, whilst it should be exclusively directed to other objects. *The business of the country will be neglected, or expensively prolonged.* The artillery of promises and rewards, the mines of intrigue and corruption will be at work—the bargains and sales among the speculators in the political market will all be completing. We do not wish to derogate from the honor and integrity of the American congress. It is superior to any body of men upon the earth; but the nomination of a President, should, like Cæsar's wife, be placed above the reach of suspicion. All government originates in the imperfection of man, and our constitution breathes a suspicion of congress, by disqualifying them from serving as electors of President, and incapacitating them from holding any office created, or the emoluments of which have been enlarged by themselves; why shall they select a President who has so many offices in his gift, and so many rewards to bestow? With as much propriety and less danger might our representatives be selected by the President, as the President selected by our representatives. Both were intended by the constitution, to be selected by the people throughout the union, and not at Washington city. Man is fallible, and the voice of inspiration declares, "lead us not into temptation." We do know, that in 1816 one of the present candidates for the Presidency, to the utter astonishment of the nation, came, in a congressional caucus, within *5* votes of James Monroe, the known choice of the people. What was then so nearly accomplished, may now be perfected. Let us therefore guard every avenue against intrigue and corruption. Other republics equally virtuous and enlightened have fallen, by permitting their rulers gradually to extend their power, and encroach on the liberties of the people. Let the fall of the republics of Greece, of Rome and Venice, warn us from a similar fate. Congress should meet together as a band of brothers, to legislate for the common good. They have been, and still are too much distracted by local and sectional jealousies. Open not Pandora's box on the floor of Congress—array them not again as gladiators on the political arena—throw not the torch of discord into their ranks, by permitting them to criminate and recriminate about the nomination of a President. They ought to be, and we maintain that they are constitutionally incapacitated, and let it be remembered by Democrats, that but two candidates possess any prospect of nomination by a caucus, both zealous Federalists in the reign of terror.

How are we answered by the advocates of congressional nominations? Do they dare to defend them as Democratic, as constitutional, as free from gross abuses, and dangerous intrigues? Do they attempt to say, that congress are authorized to dictate to the people a candidate for the Presidency. No! the monstrous doctrine of necessity, the plea of tyrants in every age, is advanced to excuse the usurpation. The people, say they, cannot unite, they will not elect a President, therefore congress will kindly condescend to select one. But if they are thus fearful of an election by congress, in the last resort, why do they anticipate the evil by virtually electing a President in the first instance. In one case the people *may* elect, in the other congress are in fact the electors. In the one case some little regard must be paid to the voice of the people, for the President must be chosen from the three highest in their ballot; in the other, congress have free and unlimited scope to elect any favorite or sycophant, however obnoxious to the people *The Federalist* of 98 may be set up to rule the Democracy of 1824. But if their object is to *prevent* an election by the states in congress; how dare they attempt to obstruct the operation of an existing provision of the constitution, without the firmness to propose its repeal? *To obstruct the operation of the constitution, even on the floor of congress, is treason;* to propose its amendment, constitutional and proper. Now the clamor is raised against an election by the states, whilst the cry of "*state rights*" is yet sounding in our ears, from the very state most anxious for a caucus. We deprecate an election by the states, but we deprecate still more a departure from democratic principles, and an open violation of the constitution; and we trust that the people, untrammelled by dictation, and unaided by the officious interference of their own servants, will be permitted to elect a President. But, say the advocates of a caucus, without it the Democratic candidate will be defeated. Gentlemen you are traitors to the cause of Democracy, if you do not point out the Federal and the Democratic candidate, that we may all rally round the standard of the latter—who is he? Oh! no gentlemen, you are all very willing to support any of the candidates for the Presidency, they are all Democratic Republicans, even Jackson, so obnoxious to the little junta, will receive your support if he is only placed under your thumb by a caucus. If the states elect, can it be said a Federalist will be chosen! Who is this Federal candidate unknown to the nation, but clearly visible thro' the spectacles of a caucus? Is it the Federalism of '98, or its ghost, that alarms you? All the states with the single exception of Delaware, are Democratic; will they all unite in promoting the ascendency of the Federal candidate, or has little Delaware swollen into such immense magnitude, since she has become a caucus and ultra Federal state, as to defeat the Democracy of the Union; and that too when it is perfectly notorious that the Federal majority of Delaware, is favorable to the caucus candidate, and the Democratic minority arrayed against him? If the only Federal state in the union had declared in favor of Jackson, we should have heard the hero of Orleans denounced as a Federalist. What shall we say when we find the only remaining representative of Federalism in the union, supporting the loyal Federalist of *Ninety-Eight,* sending in his allegiance to John Adams in the reign of terror; shall we say that his conversion to Democracy after the downfall of Federalism, was hollow hearted, and insincere? We only present facts; let the people draw their own conclusion! No Gentlemen you do not, you cannot believe there is any danger to Democracy, in permitting the people, the true source of all authority, to nominate and elect a President It is a mere lure thrown out to draw an unsuspecting community within the vortex of congressional authority—a solemn sense of duty commanded us to draw aside the veil, and expose to the people, the rapid encroachments of an usurping aristocracy; another giant stride had placed them triumphant upon the ruins of the constitution. We glory in the name of Democrats, but reverence still more their inestimable principles; and when we perceive some of the professed champions of Democracy zealously endeavoring to strip the people of the right of suffrage, we regret that any who are aristocrats in practice, should assume a different name. Having abandoned the substance of Democracy, let them no longer cling to the shadow.

Having, we hope, clearly demonstrated that it is not only the right, but the duty of the people alone, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency; the question now recurs to the claims of Andrew Jackson, for that distinguished station. The limits of an address will scarcely permit us to sketch the outlines of his civil and military career. His fame is the rich patrimony of the nation, and its living monument speaks in the gratitude of his fellow citizens. His patriotism is not the transient exotic that springs from one victorious field, but, commencing with boyhood, has strengthened with increasing years. When, in the Revolutionary struggle, the of arm British tyranny, yet reeking with the blood of his ancestors, basely butchered at Carrickfergus, was raised against his native country, Andrew Jackson and his two elder brothers volunteered in its defence At the age of fourteen, he fought, was wounded, and a captive, a prisoner, languishing in a British dungeon, with no consolation but his patriotism, and no companions but his chains; his two brave brothers weltering in their gore, the one murdered piecemeal in a prison, the other fallen in the field; his widowed mother sinking under these complicated misfortunes into the tomb, and Andrew Jackson, the last of his race, permitted by British tyranny to survive to avenge the wrongs of himself, his family, and his country. Need we picture before you his gallant services during the last war? They were a rapid series of victories without a single defeat, unparalleled in history. Thousands of his countrymen, rescued by his skill and courage, from the savage tomahawk and British bayonet, proclaim their gratitude. Flushed with recent triumph, the invincibles of Britain rushed to anticipated victory. The city of New-Orleans, rich in wealth and beauty, was offered as the prize of conquest: "Beauty and Booty" was the vandal signal of attack, and the cries of helpless females had plead to heaven in vain. But Jackson plucked from the [illegible]

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A Further Supplement

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent obstructions and nuisances in Water Street."

SECT. I. *BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, no person or persons, shall be permitted to keep any Steam, Keel or Flat Boats on the shore of the Monongahela river, between the Bridge and Ferry street, excepting Boats used in carrying freight or passengers, and family and market Boats, and also Boats actually employed in public Ferries. All Boats kept for sale, if occupying the shore, (except in time of ice,) shall be placed between Ferry and West streets, or between Grant street and the Bridge; all Boats not actually engaged in receiving or discharging cargo, shall give the shore to those boats which are immediately going to load or unload, as the case may be, and no Boat shall be beached on the shore in such a manner as to obstruct the cart way:—and all owner or owners of Boats shall keep them clear of all kind of filth. Every person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen, pay a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

SECT. II. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no person or persons shall be permitted to build Boats of any description on Water street, without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, and the said permission shall not extend longer than what may be deemed expedient for the welfare of the city, and if any person or persons so permitted, shall in any way obstruct the cart-way, on conviction thereof, before the Mayor, or either of the Aldermen of this City, he or they so offending, shall pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, for each and every offence.

SECT. III. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no person or persons, shall be permitted to repair or roof boats between Ferry street and the Bridge without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor and Street Commissioner. Every person or persons so offending against the provisions of this section, shall pay a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars, for each and every offence.

SECT. IV. *And be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a Law, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, on the twenty-ninth day of Nov. A. D. 1823.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.
Pres. Com. Council.
Attest—E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k Com. Council. p. t.*

John Carson,
Pres. Sel. Council, pro. tem.
Attest—NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Cl'k Sel. Council.*
[Dec. 12.]

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, for the benefit of the several acts of this state made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court has appointed the *second day of February next,* for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

Samuel Cochran,
Farmer, of St. Clair Township,
Allegheny county, Dec. 12, 1823—[illegible]

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G^m DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs, Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,* and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures,* Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE,* which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil,* pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,* to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen; *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter,* and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor, Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Head-ache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers, by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boat Varnish,* superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red,* and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil,* for Lamps; *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid,* made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

$100 REWARD.

ON Monday the 10th of November last, MARTIN ARMSTRONG, a young man who has heretofore lived in Russelville, Kentucky, started from this place to go to Kittanning, Armstrong county, since which time he has not been heard of. The circumstance of his leaving a considerable sum of money with a friend here, as well as his being about to embark in some speculation on his return, tends strongly to convince his friends that some unusual, perhaps fatal accident has befallen him. He rode a large Sorrel Horse, with a blaze in his face, and white feet, about three years old, and sixteen hands high, with a long tail which was nicked. His saddle was covered with a buffalo skin and had spring stirrups. From the time of the day on which he started from this place, it is supposed he got about as far as Bull creek, before night.

If murdered, which is supposed to be the case, the above reward will be given to any person who will give such information to Brown & Verner, Brewers, Pittsburgh, as will lead to the detection of the murderer.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12—3t cws.

NEW FANCY STORE.

S. A. Dubarry,
IS NOW OPENING,
In Market Street, near Fourth,
A General Assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

PLAIN and figured Gros de Naples, Levantines, Satins, Florences and Sarcenets.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors and newest patterns.
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse, assorted colors.
French and figured Satin Mantua Crape Lisse Ribbons, of all colors.
Men's and Women's Silk, Kid, Beaver, York Tan, Woodstock, and Whitewash Leather Gloves.
Men's and Women's Black and White Silk Hose.
Black and White Silk, Thread Bobbinet and Cotton Laces.
Zelia, Bayadores and other Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Work'd Trimmings and Insertings.
Silk Velvets, assorted colors.
Simile Velvets, do. do.
Plain and figured Gauzes, assorted colors.
Plain and figured Parisnet, do. do.
Silk Buttons, Gimps and Chenile Cords, various colors.
Figured and plain Crapes, various colors.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls.
Sarcenets, Senshaws and Pungees, different colors.
Silk and Cotton Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, assorted.
Figured and plain demi Cambric, Jaconet and Mull Mull Muslins
Irish Linens.
Calicoes and Printed Muslins.
Plain and figured White and Red Flannels.
Plain and figured Muslin and Leno.
do. do. do. do. Hdkfs.
A superb assortment of Silk Vesting and Valencias.
Superfine and common Cloths.
Plain and Striped Cassimeres, Cassinets and Satinets.
Tartan and Circassian Plaids and Bombazetts.
Red and Green Bocking Baize.
Madrass and Mock Madrass Handkerchiefs.
Dimities.
An extensive assortment of Leghorn Bonnets and Flats.
Bleached and Brown Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings.
Domestic Stripes, Plaids and Checks.
Blankets.
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Sallad Oil, Cologne Water, Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1823—[illegible]

Political.

Address

Of the Democratic Republican Committee of Allegheny county, friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson, to the office of President of the United States.

Fellow Citizens,—THE election of Governor of Pennsylvania is now over, and has terminated in favor of the Democratic candidate by an overwhelming majority. Whilst we congratulate our Democratic brethren on this glorious result, we are also called on to remind them, that another contest is at hand, of superior magnitude. The Presidential election is now approaching, and it becomes the duty of the people to make known their sentiments on this important question. Appointed by our Democratic fellow citizens of Allegheny county, to address you on this subject, we ask your candid and serious attention, whilst we submit the reasons of our decided preference of *Andrew Jackson* We shall not derogate from the merits of the rival candidates. The claims of *Andrew Jackson,* rest on the solid basis of his own character and services, not on the weakness of his adversaries, and require no aid from slander and detraction.

A preliminary question presents itself on the threshold of this examination, and threatens to preclude our further investigation. The question is one of momentous import to the liberties of this country—*shall the people or congress select our President?* We deem it a right inherent in the people *alone,* to nominate candidates for elective offices, especially for a station so dignified and important as the Presidency of the Union.—The freedom of election is the main pillar of republican principles, and the sheet-anchor of our civil and political liberties. When the *many* surrender this privilege into the hands of the *few,* both may retain the name of Democrats, but have forever abandoned the principles. Such a government is in fact an aristocracy, a many-headed despotism, the more dangerous if masked under the garb of democracy Apply these first principles to the present question. An attempt is now making to procure a nomination of President by our representatives in congress. By whom authorized? Have the people assembled, and empowered congress to nominate a President, or was that body at the period of its election, or has it since been so instructed? We ask the people of this and other districts to say, when you elected your representatives to congress, did you surrender into their hands the right of nominating a President, or did you reserve to yourselves this inestimable privilege? We ask the advocates of congressional nomination, to tell us when, or how the people have abandoned the right of suffrage? They cannot do it. Our opponents point to the past, as the best guide to the future: incompetent to defend such a course as consistent with Democratic principles, they adduce the nominations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, to sanction the usurpation. Let them not retreat behind the shelter of ancient usage and authority. It is the very language of the tyrant Ferdinand against the constitutional liberty of Spain. It is the rampart which preserves invulnerable the despotism of Europe. It was the flimsy pretext adduced by American tories to sanction British aggressions. Parliament have exercised the power of taxing the colonies, therefore, Parliament are lawfully possessed of the right. Congress have selected our President, therefore, congress may lawfully continue to do so. The mere exercise of power can never confer right But, we deny that congress ever made such a nomination as is now contemplated. When Thomas Jefferson was nominated by a Democratic congress, the two parties were nearly balanced, and the united Democracy of the Union, pointed to Thomas Jefferson, as the competitor of John Adams. This nomination was nothing more than promulging the will of the whole Democratic party. Madison was nominated during the embargo and the war, and in accordance with the known wishes of Democracy. Monroe, in 1816, was the known candidate of the Democratic party, but so nearly was his nomination defeated, in defiance of the voice of the people, by a congressional caucus, that the "old mode" was abandoned by the nation in 1820, and James Monroe nominated by a Democratic convention in Pennsylvania; caucus nominations have also been abandoned in our state elections. In 1820, Findlay was nominated for the Governor's chair, and J A Shulze in 1823, by delegate conventions. Now all the candidates for the Presidency are considered Democratic republicans. The *Democracy* of the Union is divided between them—the contest is for individuals, and the question to be decided shall *congress,* or the *people* select the *man.*

But the "old mode" thus reprobated, is not only anti-Democratic, but a palpable violation of the constitution, which closes the door against congressional interference, not by mere silent prohibition, but by actually disqualifying members of Congress from serving as electors of President. By what authority do they usurp the privilege of virtually electing a President unauthorized by the people and prohibited by the constitution? Call it a recommendation, or any other cloak for usurpation you may choose to assume for it, it either produces the election of their candidate or it does not If it does not, the nomination is worse than idle, but if it does, then have congress, who cannot serve as electors, in fact elected a President, and suppressed the voice of the people. Why has congress been so carefully excluded from this important trust? Among other reasons, because the very same men who had previously given their votes to a particular candidate, might be called on as the constitutional judges in the last resort. The reason is equally strong against a congressional nomination, by which the same members, who had previously pledged their support to a particular candidate, might be called on constitutionally to decide a question which they had prejudged. With as much propriety might a suitor in court, place his counsel on the bench to decide the fate of his adversary. Will the people look on as silent spectators, and permit the constitution to be thus openly invaded by the very men whom they have chosen, and who have sworn to preserve it inviolate If the right of nominating a President is tamely surrendered by the people into the hands of Congress, where will their usurpations cease? Not until one encroachment rapidly succeeding another, will leave but the semblance of a republican government. The people may perhaps still be permitted to drop bits of paper into the ballot-box, but it will be nothing more than empty form. The previous decree will have been registered, and congress already announced the President. Such a selection cannot, in the language of our constitution, be free and equal. In some states, the Democratic party will be entirely unrepresented. In others, embracing a large portion of many states, their voice will be equally unheard. In such a conclave, Pennsylvania would give but 19 votes, and Virginia 21, Tho' in an election by the people, Pennsylvania is *yet* entitled to 4 more votes than Virginia, thus actually losing 6 of the votes of Pennsylvania.

It is the vital principle of our constitution, that the three branches of government should move in distinct and separate orbits. It has made them all dependent alone on the people, and independent of each other, devolving on the people the right of selecting a President, making him dependent on them for the tenure and continuance of his office, and responsible to them alone. But if these doctrines are reversed, and congress are permitted in fact to elect the President, the executive and legislative branches are absorbed in one, and the executive, instead of acting as the independent organ of the people, has become the mere creature of congress, nominated by and dependent upon them for a continuance in office.—The king of a Polish Diet, and not the President of a free people. When one branch of the government is absorbed by another, it is the first step towards tyranny. It is the concentration of two forces, the combination of two branches of government, to destroy the third. Let this also be accomplished and despotism is complete.—Such are the sentiments of Thomas Jefferson, contained in his notes on Virginia, page 195—"All the powers of government, legislative, executive and judiciary, result to the legislative body: The concentrating these in the same hands, is precisely the definition of despotic government. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a *plurality* of hands, and not a single one. *One hundred and seventy three despots* would surely be as oppressive as one. Let those who doubt it, turn their eyes on the republic of Venice; as little will it avail us that they are *chosen by ourselves.* An *elective despotism* was not the government we fought for; but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so balanced among several bodies of magistracy, so that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others." This is the pure spirit of Democracy, and when the people surrender to congress the right of selecting a President, our government is, in fact, an elective despotism—we have only changed the fetters of a British king, for the chains of American despots. The people cease to be the fountain of authority, and become the mere passive agents of their own servants, a set of puppets drawn by the wire workers behind the curtain, an immense automaton pushed forward to the polls by a self-constituted aristocracy. The picture is not overdrawn; let the advocates of a caucus look within the mirror, and shrink back appalled by the mischiefs which they are preparing for their country. The constitution already trembles to its centre, it totters on the brink of a precipice. Will the people refuse to interfere—will they capitulate to congress; will they abandon the constitution, and surrender their rights in the very citadel of liberty? For usurpations less gross than this by a British Parliament, their power was annihilated here. Shall an American Parliament draw down upon us all the evils of the Rotten Borough system of Britain, elect their monarch and rule over us, and freemen meanly submit? No, never!—You are now called upon to make one embodied stand against these dangerous encroachments.—The beacon of our civil and political liberties still glimmers in our view—the land-marks of the constitution are still discoverable—the secret mine is not yet sprung beneath our feet—the explosion has not yet taken place, but the match is ready. Whilst Europe is prostrate at the feet of a sanguinary despotism, we have yet retained our liberties inviolate; but, vigilance is now doubly necessary. A republican government can only be permanent, whilst administered in republican purity. Power committed to the people is lodged in safe and honest keeping; let them surrender it into other hands, the servant becomes the master; some American Cæsar crosses the Rubicon, and the constitution tumbles into ruins at his feet.

A caucus is particularly objectionable, from the alarming opportunity which it presents for corruption and intrigue. The great body of the people must necessarily be directed by honest views in selecting a President, they cannot be bribed, but a select corps may be corrupted, and every day's experience teaches the lamentable lesson, that a small body of men are extremely liable to the control of interest, prejudice or passion. Man, when clothed with authority, is too apt to grasp at more power, and endeavor to extend the sphere of his influence. The allurements of office, wealth, and personal aggrandizement, must necessarily have a powerful influence on any small body of men nominating a President. Who will, or who has promised to promote my views, and not who is the choice of my constituents, has too controlling an effect. Honors, office and emolument, dance before the imagination, and the voice of the people is unheard, or disregarded. Let it now be settled that congress shall select our President, and for years preceding his nomination, the inquiry will be, who will best promote my individual interest, and secure my personal aggrandizement. The attention of congress would be engaged in caucussing for a President, whilst it should be exclusively directed to other objects. *The business of the country will be neglected, or expensively prolonged.* The artillery of promises and rewards, the mines of intrigue and corruption will be at work—the bargains and sales among the speculators in the political market will all be completing. We do not wish to derogate from the honor and integrity of the American congress. It is superior to any body of men upon the earth; but the nomination of a President, should, like Cæsar's wife, be placed above the reach of suspicion. All government originates in the imperfection of man, and our constitution breathes a suspicion of congress, by disqualifying them from serving as electors of President, and incapacitating them from holding any office created, or the emoluments of which have been enlarged by themselves; why shall they select a President who has so many offices in his gift, and so many rewards to bestow? With as much propriety and less danger might our representatives be selected by the President, as the President selected by our representatives. Both were intended by the constitution, to be selected by the people throughout the union, and not at Washington city. Man is fallible, and the voice of inspiration declares, "lead us not into temptation." We do know, that in 1816 one of the present candidates for the Presidency, to the utter astonishment of the nation, came, in a congressional caucus, within 5 votes of James Monroe, the known choice of the people. What was then so nearly accomplished, may now be perfected. Let us therefore guard every avenue against intrigue and corruption. Other republics equally virtuous and enlightened have fallen, by permitting their rulers gradually to extend their power, and encroach on the liberties of the people. Let the fall of the republics of Greece, of Rome and Venice, warn us from a similar fate. Congress should meet together as a band of brothers, to legislate for the common good. They have been, and still are too much distracted by local and sectional jealousies. Open not Pandora's box on the floor of Congress—array them not again as gladiators on the political arena—throw not the torch of discord into their ranks, by permitting them to criminate and recriminate about the nomination of a President. They ought to be, and we maintain that they are constitutionally incapacitated, and let it be remembered by Democrats, that but two candidates possess any prospect of nomination by a caucus, both zealous Federalists in the reign of terror.

How are we answered by the advocates of congressional nominations? Do they dare to defend them as Democratic, as constitutional, as free from gross abuses, and dangerous intrigues? Do they attempt to say, that congress are authorized to dictate to the people a candidate for the Presidency. No! the monstrous doctrine of necessity, the plea of tyrants in every age, is advanced to excuse the usurpation. The people, say they, cannot unite, they will not elect a President, therefore congress will kindly condescend to select one. But if they are thus fearful of an election by congress, in the last resort, why do they anticipate the evil by virtually electing a President in the first instance. In one case the people *may* elect, in the other congress are in fact the electors. In the one case some little regard must be paid to the voice of the people, for the President must be chosen from the three highest in their ballot; in the other, congress have free and unlimited scope to elect any favorite or sycophant, however obnoxious to the people *The Federalist* of 98 may be set up to rule the Democracy of 1824. But if their object is to *prevent* an election by the states in congress; how dare they attempt to obstruct the operation of an existing provision of the constitution, without the firmness to propose its repeal? *To obstruct the operation of the constitution, even on the floor of congress, is treason;* to propose its amendment, constitutional and proper. Now the clamor is raised against an election by the states, whilst the cry of "*state rights*" is yet sounding in our ears, from the very state most anxious for a caucus. We deprecate an election by the states, but we deprecate still more a departure from democratic principles, and an open violation of the constitution; and we trust that the people, untrammelled by dictation, and unaided by the officious interference of their own servants, will be permitted to elect a President. But, say the advocates of a caucus, without it the Democratic candidate will be defeated. Gentlemen you are traitors to the cause of Democracy, if you do not point out the Federal and the Democratic candidate, that we may all rally round the standard of the latter—who is he? Oh! no gentlemen, you are all very willing to support any of the candidates for the Presidency, they are all Democratic Republicans, even Jackson, so obnoxious to the little junta, will receive your support if he is only placed under your thumb by a caucus. If the states elect, can it be said a Federalist will be chosen! Who is this Federal candidate unknown to the nation, but clearly visible thro' the spectacles of a caucus? Is it the Federalism of '98, or its ghost, that alarms you? All the states with the single exception of Delaware, are Democratic; will they all unite in promoting the ascendency of the Federal candidate, or has little Delaware swollen into such immense magnitude, since she has become a caucus and ultra Federal state, as to defeat the Democracy of the Union; and that too when it is perfectly notorious that the Federal majority of Delaware, is favorable to the caucus candidate, and the Democratic minority arrayed against him? If the only Federal state in the union had declared in favor of Jackson, we should have heard the hero of Orleans denounced as a Federalist. What shall we say when we find the only remaining representative of Federalism in the union, supporting the loyal Federalist of *Ninety-Eight,* sending in his allegiance to John Adams in the reign of terror; shall we say that his conversion to Democracy after the downfall of Federalism, was hollow hearted, and insincere? We only present facts; let the people draw their own conclusion! No Gentlemen you do not, you cannot believe there is any danger to Democracy, in permitting the people, the true source of all authority, to nominate and elect a President It is a mere lure thrown out to draw an unsuspecting community within the vortex of congressional authority—a solemn sense of duty commanded us to draw aside the veil, and expose to the people, the rapid encroachments of an usurping aristocracy; another giant stride had placed them triumphant upon the ruins of the constitution. We glory in the name of Democrats, but reverence still more their inestimable principles; and when we perceive some of the professed champions of Democracy zealously endeavoring to strip the people of the right of suffrage, we regret that any who are aristocrats in practice, should assume a different name. Having abandoned the substance of Democracy, let them no longer cling to the shadow.

Having, we hope, clearly demonstrated that it is not only the right, but the duty of the people alone, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency; the question now recurs to the claims of Andrew Jackson, for that distinguished station. The limits of an address will scarcely permit us to sketch the outlines of his civil and military career. His fame is the rich patrimony of the nation, and its living monument speaks in the gratitude of his fellow citizens. His patriotism is not the transient exotic that springs from one victorious field, but, commencing with boyhood, has strengthened with increasing years. When, in the Revolutionary struggle, the of arm British tyranny, yet reeking with the blood of his ancestors, basely butchered at Carrickfergus, was raised against his native country, Andrew Jackson and his two elder brothers volunteered in its defence At the age of fourteen, he fought, was wounded, and a captive, a prisoner, languishing in a British dungeon, with no consolation but his patriotism, and no companions but his chains; his two brave brothers weltering in their gore, the one murdered piecemeal in a prison, the other fallen in the field; his widowed mother sinking under these complicated misfortunes into the tomb, and Andrew Jackson, the last of his race, permitted by British tyranny to survive to avenge the wrongs of himself, his family, and his country. Need we picture before you his gallant services during the last war? They were a rapid series of victories without a single defeat, unparalleled in history. Thousands of his countrymen, rescued by his skill and courage, from the savage tomahawk and British bayonet, proclaim their gratitude. Flushed with recent triumph, the invincibles of Britain rushed to anticipated victory. The city of New-Orleans, rich in wealth and beauty, was offered as the prize of conquest: "Beauty and Booty" was the vandal signal of attack, and the cries of helpless females had plead to heaven in vain. But Jackson plucked from the conquerors at [illegible] and Roderigo, the last and brightest [illegible] of American victories over English discipline and English valor. The triumph of the American rifle over the British bayonet—A victory, which for consummate skill and heroic valor, will bear a comparison with the brightest triumphs of the Revolution, and which placed Andrew Jackson next on the page of American history, and in the hearts of his countrymen, to the immortal Washington. Whilst every bosom yet throbbed with kindling ardor, and tears of generous gratitude streamed from every eye, the christian hero offered up to heaven his thanks for his country's safety. The war was gloriously terminated, and the honor of our country redeemed; the vain boastings of British invincibility, and the grumbling echo of internal treason hushed. Why was the last war glorious? It was glorious in principle, but without disparaging other brilliant achievements of our countrymen, rendered chiefly glorious by American tars and the victory at Orleans. If at the period of this joyous jubilee of freemen, Andrew Jackson had been announced as a candidate for the first office in the gift of his country, breathes there a man among us who would have withheld his vote? Has he ever forfeited his claims to his country's gratitude? No, no! his subsequent career has only filled to overflowing, the measure of his fame. It has proved that the sword and pen are alike in his hand "the club of Hercules," routing the legions of Britain, and confounding the diplomatists of Spain. It has shed around the bright halo of the intrepid soldier, the milder splendor of the polished statesman. From the mouths of his cannon he has proclaimed our victories, and with the resistless artillery of reason defended their justice. Once more he has protected our defenceless frontiers from the merciless tomahawk, and as governor of Florida wrung from the avaricious grasp of Spanish treachery, the titles of our American settlers. Of his civil and political career, we can give you but a very cursory view. Attorney-General of the South-West Territory, when that territory became the state of Tennessee, the most able and conspicuous member which formed her constitution, her first representative in congress, and the succeeding year a senator of the United States—Judge of her supreme court, and at the close of the war, governor of Florida. In every office, whether civil or military, he has displayed an intimate knowledge of his duty, and the most ardent devotion to his country's service. One word as to his politics. He has ever been a firm and inflexible Democrat. He was one of the proud Democratic minority, who opposed the administration of John Adams whilst some of the present candidates were urging on his mad career. *The unyielding champion of Democracy in sunshine and in storm. Not the reluctant convert driven in from prostrate Federalism, monopolizing the rewards of Democracy, and in her sunny days reaping her yellow harvest which Jackson and his copatriots have sown.*

Against Andrew Jackson, his opponents have not publicly announced their objections. They dare not meet us in the field of fair and open discussion. But the reptile slander, marked only by his filthy slime, creeps among the community, diffusing its baleful poison. We blush for our country, to find some calumniators base enough to declare Andrew Jackson a tyrant. Is he a tyrant, because he led our armies to victory? A tyrant, because he saved his country from the savage tomahawk, and yet more savage fury of a licentious British army? A tyrant, because he generously interposed between our settlers in Florida and Spanish treachery, and saved the earnings of the hardy frontiersman? A tyrant, because he refused an embassy to the despot Iturbide, and would not act as ambassador to the court of an usurper? A tyrant, because he stopped the effusion of American blood by the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambristie, two British incendiaries, who, in time of peace, urged the refugee negroes and ferocious savages to murder our defenceless countrymen? Washington was calumniated because he executed the gallant Andre, and Britain was loud in her denunciation; but, whilst some of our pretended patriots were denouncing Jackson, even the British acknowledged the justice of the sentence by which Arbuthnot and Ambristie died. Yes, Andrew Jackson is such a tyrant as George Washington. But, say his enemies, he placed the civil above the military authority. To save New-Orleans from certain destruction, he interdicted any communication with the enemy, and arrested a conspirator exciting mutiny in the city. This man he refused to the civil authority, till the storm which lowered over New-Orleans had passed away. Had he acted otherwise, he had not survived his calumniators, and the streets of Orleans had streamed with American blood. For this act he was arraigned before the very judge to whom his valor had preserved the privilege of exercising his authority, refused a trial by jury, and was fined by his adversary $1000. With a victorious army and rescued people at his nod, he cheerfully submitted and paid the fine. As he left the court house the burst of enthusiasm could not be restrained. After he was seated in his carriage, the people, in despite of his wishes, unharnessed his horses, raised the carriage on their shoulders, and offered to pay the fine. The hero refused; borne in triumph by his fellow-citizens and standing on his car of glory, like a kind father admonishing his children, he addressed them in the most affectionate terms. He could not upbraid the generous people thus manifesting their gratitude; but he warned them that their conduct implied a contempt of the civil authority—that in a free government, the military should be subordinate to the civil power. That as a citizen, he cheerfully submitted to the laws. Have we a Marius or Cæsar here? No! like Phocion, Socrates or Camillus, he was willing to endure any punishment, if inflicted by the hand of his country. The character of no man has been more basely traduced than that of Jackson. All his intimate acquaintances—all who have been at his hospitable mansion, unite in declaring him the most amiable and engaging of men, the most affectionate husband, to his adopted children the kind and indulgent father, the ardent friend, the practical and professing christian. Envy can never behold superior merit without endeavoring to blacken virtue into vice. It was the fate of Washington to be vilified, and when offered for the Presidency, to be denounced by some as a military chieftain, who would prostrate the civil authority. But his country elevated him to the first office in her gift, the predictions of malice were unfulfilled, and so will they now be, if true to herself she elevate her second Washington.

Let us now ask, who are the other candidates? With the exception of Henry Clay, the eloquent and patriotic statesman of Kentucky, all secretaries of the cabinet. We do not find one secretary, but three contending for the prize. Is all the wisdom, and are all the services of a country containing ten million of inhabitants, centered in the cabinet? No, their equals in talent and superiors in services are to be found among the people, who, if elevated to the same stations, would be equally distinguished. How then do they happen to be the almost exclusive candidates? Can any other reason be assigned than this, that congress usurping the privilege of nominating a President, the secretaries with their powerful patronage and friends, are for years on the spot to influence the nomination, members of congress daily importuning the cabinet for offices. As demonstrating the truth of these assertions, congress have always nominated secretaries, proving that such a caucus is a representation of the patronage of the Cabinet or the Treasury, and not of the will of the people. We have now had four successive secretary dynasties. The office seems to have become hereditary in the cabinet, like the jewels of the crown, a mere heir loom of the household. It is now time to recur once more to the ranks of the people, that if any abuses have crept into a dynasty of the same cabinet for 24 years, the people may look behind the curtain and correct them, if none exist, approve. This cannot be done by a selection from the cabinet. Now also is the time to prostrate sectional jealousies, which rise in fearful array like armed men from the teeth of the dragon. The election of one of the secretaries could not have this happy effect. They have each a powerful support, one in the north, two others in the south. They are unknown to the great body of the people, and the success of any one of them would create a division which would shake the union to its centre. Who could give most universal satisfaction, and harmonise these discordant interests? The uplifted finger of the nation points to Andrew Jackson. Strong in the affections of the people, he would present a rock of adamant, against which the waves of faction would beat in vain.

It is our duty to consider the state of the nation, and ask, who, as President, would be best calculated to promote her solid and substantial interests. Look at her now. The national treasury unable to meet little more than the current expenses of the country. Eight millions of the public debt, shortly due, no certain means to discharge it. Important national works contemplated. The purse of the country empty, can contribute nothing. The public debt, which we are unable to curtail, hanging like a palsying incubus on the energies of the nation. Puffed up by loans, the present bladder system of revenue must soon burst. Individual distress and ruin stare us in the face, the hammer of domestic industry is almost silent. The farmer can scarcely supply the wants of his family, by the pitiful price of agricultural products. Our jails crowded with our most enterprising citizens, our banks issuing nothing but protests, or executions, our papers filled with advertisements of insolvents, the very notices at every corner pointing only to the auction room, the Constables, the Sheriffs, the Marshals or the jail.—Our trade languishing, and credit destroyed. The picture is darkly shadowed, but the gloomy reality is blacker still. What have our rulers, what have the present Cabinet, the organ of the treasury proposed, or what are they now willing to do to relieve us from these embarrassments? Nothing. After nine years of peace, no one act of congress passed, nor any system proposed to adapt the country to a state of peace. Industry, agriculture and trade declining. The very marrow of the country drying up. No respite or reprieve, no recommendation to mercy. The only government on earth adopting no measures to prevent the deadly revulsion, by a sudden change from war to peace. Where shall we look for a President? Not to the present cabinet, not to sectional partizans. May we not place unbounded confidence in Andrew Jackson? He stands before the nation untrammelled and unpledged, wedded to no partial interest, free to recommend such measures as will call forth the real resources of the country, and render her truly flourishing and independent. Under such an administration trade would revive, the farmer once more find an ample market for his produce, and the manufacturer, an able and willing purchaser;—the great system of internal improvements rapidly progress; the frowning barriers of nature cease to divide us; the waters of the Hudson and the Lakes intermingle with the Chesapeake and the Mississippi; the great arteries thus united by artificial veins in distributing the same life blood to the extremities which warms and animates the heart;—the states be bound together by the indissoluble bond of interest, and time and space almost vanish before the genius and industry of man. The states, the people, and the general government ought to be linked together by the endearing bonds of mutual benefits. The country ought to be enabled to point to some great national works, and say, all these we owe to the general government.

Union of sentiment, mutual sacrifices, confidence in the administration are now doubly necessary, for look, we entreat you, look at the alarming state of Europe. The present is a fearful and momentous crisis. The scales are now balancing; free governments and the people in the one, despotism and the bayonet in the other. Which shall preponderate, is a question of startling magnitude. Kings are every where combined to destroy the liberties of the people. Education and the press, the lever and fulcrum of liberty, suppressed by the bayonet. The Holy Alliance continues successfully its unhallowed crusades against the rights of man. It has dared to abolish the constitutions of independent governments, merely because they were free. Naples has long since fallen beneath its sanguinary yoke. Our fondly cherished hopes of Spanish freedom extinguished, the constitutional system overthrown, and liberty banished from the Peninsula. The dagger of assassination, and the two edged sword of bigotry and despotism, drink the blood of its few surviving defenders. A superstitious and relentless monarch re-establishes the most gloomy and ferocious tyranny.—The rack, the scaffold, and the guillotine, are already at work, and soon will the dungeons of the inquisition groan with its thousand victims. Unsaturated with blood, and ungorged with power, this fearful despotism marches on. Even the exertions of the gallant Greeks must prove in vain, and liberty, that begins once more to dawn on the plains of Marathon and Thermopylæ, must soon be forever extinguished. The Tartar, the Hun, and the Saxon, have determined that classic Greece, victorious over the Sultan, must now yield, and the cross submit to the cresent. *This is a war against principle, and one free government must not be permitted to exist, lest the people should behold within its mirror, the inestimable blessings of liberty, and the bitter curse of tyranny.* Nor is this tremendous power confined to Europe. No! the fleets of the two Bourbons cross the Atlantic, and their bloody flag is sent to wave within striking distance of our coast. An unconditional surrender is demanded from the South American Patriots and the western Isles. *American* nations long declared independent, are to be recalled to slavery; the battle nears us, and may soon be waged upon the very borders of our country. Can such an alliance behold without hatred and apprehension the existence of a government like this? No, the bloody characters on the walls of Cadiz require no political Daniel to decypher. Who will venture to assert that this nefarious conspiracy may not endeavor to reclaim for Britain, as well as Spain, their revolted colonies? We cannot lift the veil of futurity, but surely the storm lowers near us, and may soon burst upon our heads. Let us then prepare to defend the last entrenchments of liberty, and present a rampart of freemen impenetrable by foreign bayonets. To whom in this hour of doubt and danger must the country look? At whose defeat would Britain smile, at whose elevation would she tremble, whilst the funeral pageantry of Orleans flitted like the ghost of Banquo, before her view, and even France pause and reflect that their victors at Waterloo received a lesson in the art of war, from the *American President?* You anticipate the answer. Let us then buckle on the armour of defence, and draw from its scabbard *the sword of his country.* Like Cincinnatus, and Washington, let us call him from the plough to direct the destinies of his country. Providence seems to have watched over him in the hour of peril, and preserved his life for some important purpose. That purpose may be now developing. Who as our President, would impart most vigor, and energy to our government, lead our armies to victory, attend our fortifications, and prepare our gallant Navy for new conquests? Not the man who on the eve of the last war on the floor of Congress declared "*the Navy a Fungus that ought to be amputated.*" No man untried and inexperienced. All Pennsylvania with one voice proclaims Andrew Jackson, the statesman and the soldier. Pennsylvania, the very key stone of the political arch, but the most unobtrusive in her claims for office, now asks the Presidency, not for one of her own citizens, but for Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee. She beholds in him, the incorruptible patriot, the polished statesman, and intrepid soldier. The last surviving soldier of the Revolution, that can now be elevated to the Presidency, stands before her. Though his venerable head is silvered with the frost of 56 winters, tho' he has shed his blood, and toiled through fatigue and danger, in defence of his country, he is still vigorous and energetic; need we say more? he is still Andrew Jackson. Is there nothing in national honor, and national gratitude? Are they mere idle words, fitted only to round off a period, or fill up an address, or do we warmly feel their magic influence? Who can present equal claims upon our gratitude with Andrew Jackson? The combined services of all the other candidates, weigh not a feather in the balance. Is it not a principle of national policy, as well as national honor, that the highest office in our gift should be the reward of merit? It is a glorious incentive to honorable emulation. Republics are proverbially ungrateful; ingratitude is the fatal rock on which so many have already wrecked. Let us profit by their downfal. Athens banished Aristides because he was just, and her liberties were overthrown. If we refuse to elect the patriotic Jackson, it will be a political ostracism, more disgraceful than the banishment of Aristides, and deserving a similar fate.

It is said, Andrew Jackson cannot succeed, and the vote of Pennsylvania will be lost. Is Pennsylvania always to move in the wake of some other state? Are her freemen, like a pack of hounds, to dread the lash of a Virginia master, and follow only where his whistle may lead the way? Is she ever to be a mere make-weight in the political scale? Is she to lead or be led?—Who complains that Pennsylvania has a candidate? Is it Virginia proposes again to lead her to the polls for the Federalist of the reign of terror, her fifth native citizen, as a President—Virginia, whose four citizens, with the assistance of Pennsylvania, have already ruled us 32 years out of 36? Is it *Massachusetts* proposes to lead her, and for *whom?* Is it South-Carolina, who placed *two* of her own citizens before the nation and left the "delicate choice" between them to her sister states. Let not South Carolina complain—Pennsylvania has chosen the *third.* The lamented Lowndes now lives only in the grateful remembrance of his country, *and, in due season, Pennsylvania may yet delight to honor her other gallant son.* Some of the candidates must give way, and he who may now yield his pretensions to Jackson, has made a giant stride towards the Presidency at some future day. Who, or what state is to give way, Virginia, or Pennsylvania that never did any thing but give way? Who is to make sacrifices? This state, that has always made them, or the state for which they have invariably been made? and for whom can sacrifices be asked, if not for him who has made such fearful sacrifices for the country? The man who, like the Roman Curtius, is ever ready to immolate his life on the altar of patriotism. No!—Pennsylvania has taken her stand, and will not now give way. Virginia must not always expect Pennsylvania to be the Conestoga wagon horse to bear her burthens, always outstripped by her racer. *The war horse is now entered for the race, backed by Pennsylvania; his entrance money is paid, not from the treasury, but in blood and services; he has won many a glorious purse for his country, and is not to be driven from the course by the shouts of defeat from the Jockies at Washington.*—Has Pennsylvania, without a single officer in the cabinet, or judiciary, at Washington, had offices showered down upon her that she should now give way? or is she a Bœotia, that not only herself must be proscribed, but the candidate she has chosen to offer from a sister state? She will enter into no bargain and sale; she will not be set up to the highest bidder; she will not sell our political saviour for thirty pieces of silver; she is not like those rotten, corrupt and fungous politicians that will look for the moving of the waters, and vote for any candidate who may possess but one recommendation, the best prospect of success. *Her one hundred and sixty thousand voters* must now be heard. Is her vote to be lost? No! If given to Jackson, she may hope to obtain some portion of that influence to which she is justly entitled, but never possessed, merely because she has always given way. She will not be guilty of political suicide. She knows that by promoting the ascendency of the caucus candidate, victory would be more disastrous than defeat.—But trust not the whining cant of political Pharisees. If true to ourselves and our country, Andrew Jackson will succeed. But should he fail, and the foul blot of ingratitude tarnish the fair escutcheon of American character, the future historians in recording the events of this day, will proclaim, that Pennsylvania at least was not ungrateful.—Before the Governor's election all were for Jackson; the contest then was who shall be most zealous in his favor; our promises, our papers and our meetings rise up as evidence that we were pledged. *As Democrats, we know not how to forfeit our honor, and palsied fall the arm of the traitor, that is seen first uplifted to withdraw the pledge. Thomas Jefferson, in toasting Andrew Jackson, has said, "Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's honor!" Pennsylvania echoes the sentiment of the sage of Montecello, and in evidence of her gratitude proclaims* THE FIRST OFFICE IN THE GIFT OF A FREE PEOPLE "TO THE MAN WHO HAS FILLED THE MEASURE OF HIS COUNTRY'S HONOR."

Charles Kenney,
Joseph Cooper,
Joseph Gazzam,
Andrew Scott,
Wm. Stewart,
Thomas Brown,
Daniel Wylie,
Robert Steele,
R. J. Walker,
James M'Guire,
David B. Blair,
H. G. Pius,
Samuel Hare,
Wm. D. Duncan,
Fred'k Wendt,
John Snyder,
Wm. Church, Jr.

Committee of Correspondence.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Chronicle.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of Ways and Means—Todd, Baker, Purdy, Holgate, Hummel, and E. Lewis.

Judiciary System—Gardner, Shippen, Williams, Clark, R. Smith, Mahany, Thomson.

Claims—Ritner, Calvin, Wierman, Drumheller, Everhard.

Agriculture—Roberts, Cochran, M'Kinney, Patterson, Mann, Black, Leech.

Education—Hutter, Ogle, Knight, Diven, Reynolds, Eisenhart, Hunt, Sill.

Domestic Manufactures—Sotherland, Lehman, Sullivan, Rankin, Hyde, Snyder, F. Smith.

To compare Bills—Sterigere, Andenreid, Keating.

Accounts—Norbury, Lawrence, Huss.

Vice and Immorality—Cassat, M'Nair, Brown, Keys, Ferguson, Cortright, Neill.

Militia System—Wise, [illegible], Cummings, M'Bride, Scott, [illegible], Hays.

Election Districts—Mitchell, [illegible], Forney, [illegible], Streator.

Banks—[illegible], Dale, Markle, Stinson, Eldred, Jordan, Taylor, Seltzer, Colley, [illegible], Graff, Grosh, Cassidy.

State Library—Maclay, Hobart, Reed.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

The following letter to the Speaker, from the Secretary of the Land-Office, dated December 5, 1823, was read and laid on the table.

Sir,—In obedience to a resolution of the honorable Senate, passed the 21st of March last, requesting "the Secretary of the Land-Office to transmit to the next Legislature, within four days of their first meeting, a complete return of all the moneys due to the Commonwealth from the holders of lands, the patents for which have been granted, and the payments secured by mortgages or liens endorsed upon the said patents, particularly designating such as have remained outstanding and unpaid for ten or more years, after the accounts are settled and the patents issued,"—I have the honor to submit the accompanying report; on examination of which it will be observed that

The liens amount to	$54.383 75
The mortgages to	90 491 78
	$144.875 53

including interest calculated on both to 1st December 1823.

Of the amount secured by liens $37.401 33 is dated before the 1st December, 1814:—and the balance of $16.792 42 since that date.—However it will be observed from an entry on the margin of the report, that $6 274 26 appears from an entry in the books, to be secured by lien, but on examination it does not appear that a patent or patents have been recorded.

The mortgages amount to $90,491 78, as above mentioned, of which sum there is due on those dated before the 1st December 1812, $25 845 45, and on those dated since that time $64,646 33

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BRADY,
Sec. of Land-Office.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, as follows:

Whereas, it is of the highest importance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania at large, and to her metropolis in particular, that the waters of the west, and those falling into the Atlantic Ocean, should be united by a canal and lock navigation through the interior of the state, so as to secure the trade of the countries bordering the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the city of Philadelphia, and facilitate the transportation of the produce of Western Pennsylvania to a market on the seaboard; and also to connect by the ties of mutual interest the different sections of this great and growing commonwealth: And whereas a line of communication through the state appears to be practicable by the Union canal as now laid down, between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers, and by the Juniata, Connemaugh and Allegheny to the city of Pittsburgh. Therefore,

Resolved. That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appointing commissioners, and investing them with authority to examine and report to the next legislature, whether a canal and lock navigation can be extended at a reasonable expense from Middletown, on the Susquehanna river, to the city of Pittsburgh, by the rivers Juniata, Connemaugh and Allegheny.

Mr. Knight moved to refer an item of unfinished business, of the last session, relative to the connexion of the *Monongahela and Potomac,* to a committee, which was agreed to, and Knight, Stevenson, Markle, Sill, Lawrence, Cummings and Cochran were appointed.

Mr. Lehman moved to refer an item of unfinished business, of the last session relative to the appointment of a *Board of Commissioners,* and for the internal improvement of the State—contemplating an extended water communication through Pennsylvania, and a board of public works to superintend internal improvements generally—which was agreed to, and Lehman, E. Lewis, Reynolds, Hummel, Diven, Maclay, Ogle, Clarke and Everbard were appointed.

John S. Weistling was elected printer of the English Journal, W & H Hutter printers of the German Journal, and Mowry & Cameron, printers of the Bills.

Monday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Clarke's resolution, relative to a connected water navigation of the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Juniata, Conemaugh and Allegheny rivers, was adopted, and referred to Clarke, Holgate, Stevenson, Wikoff, Shippen, Hummel and Moore.

Mr. F. Smith submitted a resolution, which was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to inquire and report to this House, what amendment or alteration, if any, it would be expedient to make in the 10th and 11th sections of the law of 1810, regulating the jurisdiction and proceedings of Justices of the Peace, so far as in every case to prevent imprisonment for debt on an execution from a Justice of the Peace, where there is sufficient real property in the possession of the defendant to discharge the same.

Mr. Streator offered a resolution, and it was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appointing commissioners to explore the north branch of the Susquehanna river, from the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland, to the mouth of Tioga river, thence up the said river to the mouth of Newtown creek, in the state of New-York, where the proposed canal from Seneca Lake intersects said river, for the purpose of ascertaining the expediency of improving the navigation of that route.

Messrs. Streator, Snyder, Painter, Ryon, and M'Bride, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Ogle offered a resolution, and it was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law for the appointment of two additional Judges of the Supreme Court within this commonwealth.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Shippen offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met,

That the magnanimous declaration of the President of the United States, in defence of the cause of Liberty in this Western Hemisphere, meets the entire approbation of the constituted authorities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—That whilst the Kings and Emperors of the East have combined together to declare, that no Republic shall exist on that side of the Globe, it has afforded us the highest gratification to observe the President of the United States (expressing the sentiments of ten millions of freemen) proclaim to the world, that any attempt on the part of the allied sovereigns of Europe to extend their political systems to any portion of these continents of America, or in any manner to interfere in their internal concerns, would be considered as hostile to the liberty and independence of the United States.

Mr. Shippen gave notice that he would call up the resolution on Thursday week.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Sill submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of commissioners or engineers, to survey and explore all the contemplated routes for connecting the west branch of the Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers, with directions to report to the next legislature, all the facts ascertained by such survey, as well as the opinion of such commissioners or engineers as to the practicability of uniting the waters of said rivers, so as to form one uninterrupted navigation between them, by means of locks and canals, and the probable expense of such improvements, if practicable.

SENATE.

In the Senate, last week, the subjoined standing committees were appointed

Banks—Messrs. Coleman, Robertson, Fry, Dewart, Herrington.

Judiciary—Messrs. Barnard, Burnside, Smith, Mahon, Conyngham, Emlen, Fry.

Roads, Bridges & Inland Navigation—Messrs. D. Mann, Groves, Henderson, Mahon, Orr.

Education—Messrs. Burnside, Hubley, Emlen, M'Ilwaine, Brewster.

Militia—Messrs. Hill, Smith, Orr, Power, Winter

Claims—Messrs. Dickerson, Brewster, Feger, Kelton, Allshouse.

Accounts—Messrs. Eyster, Cadwallader, Herrington, Rea, J. K Mann.

Agriculture—Messrs Conyngham, Duncan, Harrison, J. K. Mann, Dewart.

Election Districts—Messrs. St. Clair, Power, Coleman, Rea, Feger.

To compare Bills—Messrs. Kelton, Winter, Henderson.

Library—Messrs. Duncan, Groves, Barnard.

Eighteenth Congress.

Friday, Dec 5.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, submitted, for consideration, the following:

Resolved That provision ought to be made, by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent, or Commissioner, to GREECE, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment.

In offering the resolution, Mr. Webster stated, it was far from being his wish, in any manner to commit the House, in this or any other of the political contests of Europe; but the President of the United States having, in his Message to Congress, not only expressed a belief that the Greek nation, in its present struggle with its oppressors, had the good wishes of the whole civilized world, but also advanced the opinion that the Turkish dominion over that country was lost forever; he thought that, if such were the fact, it was important that Congress should act upon the subject. The United States, he said, had diverse interests in the Mediterranean, which might be seriously affected, more or less, by the course of events in that quarter. The main object he had in view, he confessed, was to obtain from the House an expression, responsive to the sentiment of the Message, in reference to the sacrifices and sufferings of that heroic people—sacrifices and sufferings which ought to excite the sympathy of every liberal minded man in Europe as well as in this country. But, whatever might be the case with respect to other nations, we certainly ought not to be restrained from expressing, with freedom, what are our views in relation to the Greek cause, so far as it may be done without committing ourselves in the contest. And he really did hope that we would show to the world, that there is, at least, one government which does entertain a proper view of that barbarous despotism, which, under the eyes of Europe, has been permitted, by a system of the foulest atrocity, to attempt to crush an interesting Christian nation. He did not desire that the resolution should be at present acted upon, but simply that it lie on the table for the consideration and deliberate reflection of this House.

The resolution was laid on the table, according to Mr. Webster's motion, in preference to the suggestion of Mr. Foote, to refer it to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and of Mr. Farrelly, to refer it to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

SNAKE STORY.—A party of men in Milford, Con. last week made an expedition against a den of snakes, and after a sanguinary conflict, they succeeded, in killing 370 black snakes, some of them of an enormous size.

Brutal Slander.—At Wilt Assizes, (Eng.) two guineas damages, and costs were obtained from a person who had slandered the character of plaintiff's horse.

the last and brightest wreath of American victories over English discipline and English valor. The triumph of the American rifle over the British bayonet—A victory, which for consummate skill and heroic valor, will bear a comparison with the brightest triumphs of the Revolution, and which placed Andrew Jackson next on the page of American history, and in the hearts of his countrymen, to the immortal Washington. Whilst every bosom yet throbbed with kindling ardor, and tears of generous gratitude streamed from every eye, the christian hero offered up to heaven his thanks for his country's safety. The war was gloriously terminated, and the honor of our country redeemed; the vain boastings of British invincibility, and the grumbling echo of internal treason hushed. Why was the last war glorious? It was glorious in principle, but without disparaging other brilliant achievements of our countrymen, rendered chiefly glorious by American tars and the victory at Orleans. If at the period of this joyous jubilee of freemen, Andrew Jackson had been announced as a candidate for the first office in the gift of his country, breathes there a man among us who would have withheld his vote? Has he ever forfeited his claims to his country's gratitude? No, no! his subsequent career has only filled to overflowing, the measure of his fame. It has proved that the sword and pen are alike in his hand "the club of Hercules," routing the legions of Britain, and confounding the diplomatists of Spain. It has shed around the bright halo of the intrepid soldier, the milder splendor of the polished statesman. From the mouths of his cannon he has proclaimed our victories, and with the resistless artillery of reason defended their justice. Once more he has protected our defenceless frontiers from the merciless tomahawk, and as governor of Florida wrung from the avaricious grasp of Spanish treachery, the titles of our American settlers. Of his civil and political career, we can give you but a very cursory view. Attorney-General of the South-West Territory, when that territory became the state of Tennessee, the most able and conspicuous member which formed her constitution, her first representative in congress, and the succeeding year a senator of the United States—Judge of her supreme court, and at the close of the war, governor of Florida. In every office, whether civil or military, he has displayed an intimate knowledge of his duty, and the most ardent devotion to his country's service. One word as to his politics. He has ever been a firm and inflexible Democrat. He was one of the proud Democratic minority, who opposed the administration of John Adams whilst some of the present candidates were urging on his mad career. *The unyielding champion of Democracy in sunshine and in storm. Not the reluctant convert driven in from prostrate Federalism, monopolizing the rewards of Democracy, and in her sunny days reaping her yellow harvest which Jackson and his copatriots have sown.*

Against Andrew Jackson, his opponents have not publicly announced their objections. They dare not meet us in the field of fair and open discussion. But the reptile slander, marked only by his filthy slime, creeps among the community, diffusing its baleful poison. We blush for our country, to find some calumniators base enough to declare Andrew Jackson a tyrant. Is he a tyrant, because he led our armies to victory? A tyrant, because he saved his country from the savage tomahawk, and yet more savage fury of a licentious British army? A tyrant, because he generously interposed between our settlers in Florida and Spanish treachery, and saved the earnings of the hardy frontiersman? A tyrant, because he refused an embassy to the despot Iturbide, and would not act as ambassador to the court of an usurper? A tyrant, because he stopped the effusion of American blood by the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambristie, two British incendiaries, who, in time of peace, urged the refugee negroes and ferocious savages to murder our defenceless countrymen? Washington was calumniated because he executed the gallant Andre, and Britain was loud in her denunciation; but, whilst some of our pretended patriots were denouncing Jackson, even the British acknowledged the justice of the sentence by which Arbuthnot and Ambristie died. Yes, Andrew Jackson is such a tyrant as George Washington. But, say his enemies, he placed the civil above the military authority. To save New-Orleans from certain destruction, he interdicted any communication with the enemy, and arrested a conspirator exciting mutiny in the city. This man he refused to the civil authority, till the storm which lowered over New-Orleans had passed away. Had he acted otherwise, he had not survived his calumniators, and the streets of Orleans had streamed with American blood. For this act he was arraigned before the very judge to whom his valor had preserved the privilege of exercising his authority, refused a trial by jury, and was fined by his adversary $1000. With a victorious army and rescued people at his nod, he cheerfully submitted and paid the fine. As he left the court house the burst of enthusiasm could not be restrained. After he was seated in his carriage, the people, in despite of his wishes, unharnessed his horses, raised the carriage on their shoulders, and offered to pay the fine. The hero refused; borne in triumph by his fellow citizens and standing on his car of glory, like a kind father admonishing his children, he addressed them in the most affectionate terms. He could not upbraid the generous people thus manifesting their gratitude; but he warned them that their conduct implied a contempt of the civil authority—that in a free government, the military should be subordinate to the civil power. That as a citizen, he cheerfully submitted to the laws. Have we a Marius or Cæsar here? No! like Phocion, Socrates or Camillus, he was willing to endure any punishment, if inflicted by the hand of his country. The character of no man has been more basely traduced than that of Jackson. All his intimate acquaintances—all who have been at his hospitable mansion, unite in declaring him the most amiable and engaging of men, the most affectionate husband, to his adopted children the kind and indulgent father, the ardent friend, the practical and professing christian. Envy can never behold superior merit without endeavoring to blacken virtue into vice. It was the fate of Washington to be vilified, and when offered for the Presidency, to be denounced by some as a military chieftain, who would prostrate the civil authority. But his country elevated him to the first office in her gift, the predictions of malice were unfulfilled, and so will they now be, if true to herself she elevate her second Washington.

Let us now ask, who are the other candidates? With the exception of Henry Clay, the eloquent and patriotic statesman of Kentucky, all secretaries of the cabinet. We do not find one secretary, but three contending for the prize. Is all the wisdom, and are all the services of a country containing ten million of inhabitants, centered in the cabinet? No, their equals in talent and superiors in services are to be found among the people, who, if elevated to the same stations, would be equally distinguished. How then do they happen to be the almost exclusive candidates? Can any other reason be assigned than this, that congress usurping the privilege of nominating a President, the secretaries with their powerful patronage and friends, are for years on the spot to influence the nomination, members of congress daily importuning the cabinet for offices. As demonstrating the truth of these assertions, congress have always nominated secretaries, proving that such a caucus is a representation of the patronage of the Cabinet or the Treasury, and not of the will of the people. We have now had four successive secretary dynasties. The office seems to have become hereditary in the cabinet, like the jewels of the crown, a mere heir loom of the household. It is now time to recur once more to the ranks of the people, that if any abuses have crept into a dynasty of the same cabinet for 24 years, the people may look behind the curtain and correct them, if none exist, approve. This cannot be done by a selection from the cabinet. Now also is the time to prostrate sectional jealousies, which rise in fearful array like armed men from the teeth of the dragon. The election of one of the secretaries could not have this happy effect. They have each a powerful support, one in the north, two others in the south. They are unknown to the great body of the people, and the success of any one of them would create a division which would shake the union to its centre. Who could give most universal satisfaction, and harmonise these discordant interests? The uplifted finger of the nation points to Andrew Jackson. Strong in the affections of the people, he would present a rock of adamant, against which the waves of faction would beat in vain.

It is our duty to consider the state of the nation, and ask, who, as President, would be best calculated to promote her solid and substantial interests. Look at her now. The national treasury unable to meet little more than the current expenses of the country. Eight millions of the public debt, shortly due, no certain means to discharge it. Important national works contemplated. The purse of the country empty, can contribute nothing. The public debt, which we are unable to curtail, hanging like a palsying incubus on the energies of the nation. Puffed up by loans, the present bladder saystem of revenue must soon burst. Individual distress and ruin stare us in the face, the hammer of domestic industry is almost silent. The farmer can scarcely supply the wants of his family, by the pitiful price of agricultural products. Our jails crowded with our most enterprising citizens, our banks issuing nothing but protests, or executions, our papers filled with advertisements of insolvents, the very notices at every corner pointing only to the auction room, the Constables, the Sheriffs, the Marshals or the jail.—Our trade languishing, and credit destroyed. The picture is darkly shadowed, but the gloomy reality is blacker still. What have our rulers, what have the present Cabinet, the organ of the treasury proposed, or what are they now willing to do to relieve us from these embarrassments? Nothing. After nine years of peace, no one act of congress passed, nor any system proposed to adapt the country to a state of peace. Industry, agriculture and trade declining. The very marrow of the country drying up. No respite or reprieve, no recommendation to mercy. The only government on earth adopting no measures to prevent the deadly revulsion, by a sudden change from war to peace. Where shall we look for a President? Not to the present cabinet, not to sectional partizans. May we not place unbounded confidence in Andrew Jackson? He stands before the nation untrammelled and unpledged, wedded to no partial interest, free to recommend such measures as will call forth the real resources of the country, and render her truly flourishing and independent. Under such an administration trade would revive, the farmer once more find an ample market for his produce, and the manufacturer, an able and willing purchaser;—the great system of internal improvements rapidly progress; the frowning barriers of nature cease to divide us; the waters of the Hudson and the Lakes intermingle with the Chesapeake and the Mississippi; the great arteries thus united by artificial veins in distributing the same life blood to the extremities which warms and animates the heart;—the states be bound together by the indissoluble bond of interest, and time and space almost vanish before the genius and industry of man. The states, the people, and the general government ought to be linked together by the endearing bonds of mutual benefits. The country ought to be enabled to point to some great national works, and say, all these we owe to the general government.

Union of sentiment, mutual sacrifices, confidence in the administration are now doubly necessary, for look, we entreat you, look at the alarming state of Europe. The present is a fearful and momentous crisis. The scales are now balancing; free governments and the people in the one, despotism and the bayonet in the other. Which shall preponderate, is a question of startling magnitude. Kings are every where combined to destroy the liberties of the people. Education and the press, the lever and fulcrum of liberty, suppressed by the bayonet. The Holy Alliance continues successfully its unhallowed crusades against the rights of man. It has dared to abolish the constitutions of independent governments, merely because they were free. Naples has long since fallen beneath its sanguinary yoke. Our fondly cherished hopes of Spanish freedom extinguished, the constitutional system overthrown, and liberty banished from the Peninsula. The dagger of assassination, and the two edged sword of bigotry and despotism, drink the blood of its few surviving defenders. A superstitious and relentless monarch re-establishes the most gloomy and ferocious tyranny.—The rack, the scaffold, and the guillotine, are already at work, and soon will the dungeons of the inquisition groan with its thousand victims. Unsaturated with blood, and ungorged with power, this fearful despotism marches on. Even the exertions of the gallant Greeks must prove in vain, and liberty, that begins once more to dawn on the plains of Marathon and Thermopylæ, must soon be forever extinguished. The Tartar, the Hun, and the Saxon, have determined that classic Greece, victorious over the Sultan, must now yield, and the cross submit to the cresent. *This is a war against principle, and one free government must not be permitted to exist, lest the people should behold within its mirror, the inestimable blessings of liberty, and the bitter curse of tyranny.* Nor is this tremendous power confined to Europe. No! the fleets of the two Bourbons cross the Atlantic, and their bloody flag is sent to wave within striking distance of our coast. An unconditional surrender is demanded from the South American Patriots and the western Isles. *American* nations long declared independent, are to be recalled to slavery; the battle nears us, and may soon be waged upon the very borders of our country. Can such an alliance behold without hatred and apprehension the existence of a government like this? No, the bloody characters on the walls of Cadiz require no political Daniel to decypher. Who will venture to assert that this nefarious conspiracy may not endeavor to reclaim for Britain, as well as Spain, their revolted colonies? We cannot lift the veil of futurity, but surely the storm lowers near us, and may soon burst upon our heads. Let us then prepare to defend the last entrenchments of liberty, and present a rampart of freemen impenetrable by foreign bayonets. To whom in this hour of doubt and danger must the country look? At whose defeat would Britain smile, at whose elevation would she tremble, whilst the funeral pageantry of Orleans flitted like the ghost of Banquo, before her view, and even France pause and reflect that their victors at Waterloo received a lesson in the art of war, from the *American President?* You anticipate the answer. Let us then buckle on the armour of defence, and draw from its scabbard the *sword of his country*. Like Cincinnatus, and Washington, let us call him from the plough to direct the destinies of his country. Providence seems to have watched over him in the hour of peril, and preserved his life for some important purpose. That purpose may be now developing. Who as our President, would impart most vigor, and energy to our government, lead our armies to victory, extend our fortifications, and prepare our gallant Navy for new conquests? Not the man who on the eve of the last war on the floor of Congress declared, "*the Navy a fungus that ought to be amputated.*" No man untried and inexperienced. No! Pennsylvania with one voice proclaims Andrew Jackson, the statesman and the soldier. Pennsylvania, the very key stone of the political arch, but the most unobtrusive in her claims for office, now asks the Presidency, not for one of her own citizens, but for Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee. She beholds in him, the incorruptible patriot, the polished statesman, and intrepid soldier. The last surviving soldier of the Revolution, that can now be elevated to the Presidency, stands before her. Though his venerable head is silvered with the frost of 56 winters, tho' he has shed his blood, and toiled through fatigue and danger, in defence of his country, he is still vigorous and energetic; need we say more? he is still Andrew Jackson. Is there nothing in national honor, and national gratitude? Are they mere idle words, fitted only to round off a period, or fill up an address, or do we warmly feel their magic influence? Who can present equal claims upon our gratitude with Andrew Jackson? The combined services of all the other candidates, weigh not a feather in the balance. Is it not a principle of national policy, as well as national honor, that the highest office in our gift should be the reward of merit? It is a glorious incentive to honorable emulation. Republics are proverbially ungrateful; ingratitude is the fatal rock on which so many have already wrecked. Let us profit by their downfal. Athens banished Aristides because he was just, and her liberties were overthrown. If we refuse to elect the patriotic Jackson, it will be a political ostracism, more disgraceful than the banishment of Aristides, and deserving a similar fate.

It is said, Andrew Jackson cannot succeed, and the vote of Pennsylvania will be lost. Is Pennsylvania always to move in the wake of some other state? Are her freemen, like a pack of hounds, to dread the lash of a Virginia master, and follow only where his whistle may lead the way? Is she ever to be a mere make-weight in the political scale? Is she to lead or be led?—Who complains that Pennsylvania has a candidate? Is it Virginia proposes again to lead her to the polls for the Federalist of the reign of terror, her fifth native citizen, as a President—Virginia, whose four citizens, with the assistance of Pennsylvania, have already ruled us 32 years out of 36? Is it *Massachusetts* proposes to lead her, and for *whom?* Is it South Carolina, who placed *two* of her own citizens before the nation and left the "delicate choice" between them to her sister states. Let not South Carolina complain—Pennsylvania has chosen the *third*. The lamented Lowndes now lives only in the grateful remembrance of his country, *and, in due season, Pennsylvania may yet delight to honor her other gallant son.* Some of the candidates must give way, and he who may now yield his pretensions to Jackson, has made a giant stride towards the Presidency at some future day. Who, or what state is to give way, Virginia, or Pennsylvania that never did any thing but give way? Who is to make sacrifices? This state, that has always made them, or the state for which they have invariably been made? and for whom can sacrifices be asked, if not for him who has made such fearful sacrifices for the country? The man who, like the Roman Curtius, is ever ready to immolate his life on the altar of patriotism. No!—Pennsylvania has taken her stand, and will not now give way. Virginia must not always expect Pennsylvania to be the Conestoga wagon horse to bear her burthens, always outstripped by her racer. *The war horse is now entered for the race, backed by Pennsylvania; his entrance money is paid, not from the treasury, but in blood and services; he has won many a glorious purse for his country, and is not to be driven from the course by the shouts of defeat from the Jockies at Washington.*—Has Pennsylvania, without a single officer in the cabinet, or judiciary, at Washington, had offices showered down upon her that she should now give way? or is she a Bæotia, that not only herself must be proscribed, but the candidate she has chosen to offer from a sister state? She will enter into no bargain and sale; she will not be set up to the highest bidder; she will not sell our political saviour for thirty pieces of silver; she is not like those rotten, corrupt and fungous politicians that will look for the moving of the waters, and vote for any candidate who may possess but one recommendation, the best prospect of success. *Her one hundred and sixty thousand voters* must now be heard. Is her vote to be lost? No! If given to Jackson, she may hope to obtain some portion of that influence to which she is justly entitled, but never possessed, merely because she has always given way. She will not be guilty of political suicide. She knows that by promoting the ascendency of the caucus candidate, victory would be more disastrous than defeat.—But trust not the whining cant of political Pharisees. If true to ourselves and our country, Andrew Jackson will succeed. But should he fail, and the foul blot of ingratitude tarnish the fair escutcheon of American character, the future historians in recording the events of this day, will proclaim, that Pennsylvania at least was not ungrateful.—Before the Governor's election all were for Jackson; the contest then was who shall be most zealous in his favor; our promises, our papers and our meetings rise up as evidence that we were pledged. *As Democrats, we know not how to forfeit our honor, and palsied fall the arm of the traitor, that is seen first uplifted to withdraw the pledge. Thomas Jefferson, in toasting Andrew Jackson, has said, "Honor and gratitude to the man who has filled the measure of his country's honor!" Pennsylvania echoes the sentiment of the sage of Montecello, and in evidence of her gratitude proclaims* THE FIRST OFFICE IN THE GIFT OF A FREE PEOPLE "TO THE MAN WHO HAS FILLED THE MEASURE OF HIS COUNTRY'S HONOR."

Charles Kenney,
Joseph Cooper,
Joseph Gazzam,
Andrew Scott,
Wm. Stewart,
Thomas Brown,
Daniel Wylie,
Robert Steele,
R. J. Walker,
James M'Guire,
David B. Blair,
H. G. Pius,
Samuel Hare,
Wm. D. Duncan,
Fred'k Wendt,
John Snyder,
Wm. Church, Jr.

Committee of Correspondence.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Chronicle.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Of Ways and Means—Todd, Baker, Purdy, Holgate, Hummel, and E. Lewis.

Judiciary System—Gardner, Shippen, Williams, Clark, R. Smith, Mahany, Thomson.

Claims—Ritner, Calvin, Wierman, Drumheller, Everhard.

Agriculture—Roberts, Cochran, M'Kinney, Patterson, Mann, Black, Leech.

Education—Hutter, Ogle, Knight, Diven, Reynolds, Eisenbart, Hunt, Sill.

Domestic Manufactures—Sutherland, Lehman, Sullivan, Rankin, Hyde, Snyder, F. Smith.

To compare Bills—Sterigere, Audenreid, Keating.

Accounts—Norbury, Lawrence, Huss.

Vice and Immorality—Cassat, M'Nair, Brown, Keys, Ferguson, Cortright, Neill.

Militia System—Wise, Shearer, Cummings, M'Bride, Scott, Myers, Hays.

Election Districts—Mitchell, Hetrich, Forrey, Huggins, Streator.

Banks—Stevenson, Dale, Markle, Stinson, Eldred, Jordan, Taylor, Seltzer, Colley, Beeson, Graff, Grosh, Cassidy.

State Library—Maclay, Hobart, Reed.

* * *

Saturday, Dec. 6.

The following letter to the Speaker, from the Secretary of the Land-Office, dated December 5, 1823, was read and laid on the table.

Sir,—In obedience to a resolution of the honorable Senate, passed the 21st of March last, requesting "the Secretary of the Land-Office to transmit to the next Legislature, within four days of their first meeting, a complete return of all the moneys due to the Commonwealth from the holders of lands, the patents for which have been granted, and the payments secured by mortgages or liens endorsed upon the said patents, particularly designating such as have remained outstanding and unpaid for ten or more years, after the accounts are settled and the patents issued,"—I have the honor to submit the accompanying report; on examination of which it will be observed that

The liens amount to	$54.383 75
The mortgages to	90 491 78
	$144.875 53

including interest calculated on both to 1st December 1823.

Of the amount secured by liens $37.401 33 is dated before the 1st December, 1814:—and the balance of $16.782 42 since that date.—However it will be observed from an entry on the margin of the report, that $6 274 26 appears from an entry in the books, to be secured by lien, but on examination it does not appear that a patent or patents have been recorded.

The mortgages amount to $90,491 78, as above mentioned, of which sum there is due on those dated before the 1st December 1812, $25 845 45, and on those dated since that time $64,646 33.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BRADY,
Sec. of Land-Office.

* * *

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, as follows:

Whereas, it is of the highest importance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania at large, and to her metropolis in particular, that the waters of the west, and those falling into the Atlantic Ocean, should be united by a canal and lock navigation through the interior of the state, so as to secure the trade of the countries bordering the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to the city of Philadelphia, and facilitate the transportation of the produce of Western Pennsylvania to a market on the seaboard; and also to connect by the ties of mutual interest the different sections of this great and growing commonwealth: And whereas a line of communication through the state appears to be practicable by the Union canal as now laid down, between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers, and by the Juniata, Conemaugh and Allegheny to the city of Pittsburgh. Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appointing commissioners, and investing them with authority to examine and report to the next legislature, whether a canal and lock navigation can be extended at a reasonable expense from Middletown, on the Susquehanna river, to the city of Pittsburgh, by the rivers Juniata, Conemaugh and Allegheny.

Mr. Knight moved to refer an item of unfinished business, of the last session, relative to the connexion of the *Monongahela and Potomac*, to a committee, which was agreed to, and Knight, Stevenson, Markle, Sill, Lawrence, Cummings and Cochran were appointed.

Mr. Lehman moved to refer an item of unfinished business, of the last session relative to the appointment of a *Board of Commissioners*, and for the internal improvement of the State—contemplating an extended water communication through Pennsylvania, and a board of public works to superintend internal improvements generally—which was agreed to, and Lehman, E. Lewis, Reynolds, Hummel, Diven, Maclay, Ogle, Clarke and Everhard were appointed.

John S. Weistling was elected printer of the English Journal, W & H Hutter printers of the German Journal, and Mowry & Cameron, printers of the Bills.

Monday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Clarke's resolution, relative to a connected water navigation of the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Juniata, Conemaugh and Allegheny rivers, was adopted, and referred to Clarke, Holgate, Stevenson, Wikoff, Shippen, Hummel and Moore.

Mr. F. Smith submitted a resolution, which was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to inquire and report to this House, what amendment or alteration, if any, it would be expedient to make in the 10th and 11th sections of the law of 1810, regulating the jurisdiction and proceedings of Justices of the Peace, so far as in every case to prevent imprisonment for debt on an execution from a Justice of the Peace, where there is sufficient real property in the possession of the defendant to discharge the same.

Mr. Streator offered a resolution, and it was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of appointing commissioners to explore the north branch of the Susquehanna river, from the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland, to the mouth of Tioga river, thence up the said river to the mouth of Newtown creek, in the state of New York, where the proposed canal from Seneca Lake intersects said river, for the purpose of ascertaining the expediency of improving the navigation of that route.

Messrs. Streator, Snyder, Painter, Ryon, and M'Bride, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Ogle offered a resolution, and it was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law for the appointment of two additional Judges of the Supreme Court within this commonwealth.

* * *

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Shippen offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met,

That the magnanimous declaration of the President of the United States, in defence of the cause of Liberty in this Western Hemisphere, meets the entire approbation of the constituted authorities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—That whilst the Kings and Emperors of the East have combined together to declare, that no Republic shall exist on that side of the Globe, it has afforded us the highest gratification to observe the President of the United States (expressing the sentiments of ten millions of freemen) proclaim to the world, that any attempt on the part of the allied sovereigns of Europe to extend their political systems to any portion of these continents of America, or in any manner to interfere in their internal concerns, would be considered as hostile to the liberty and independence of the United States.

Mr. Shippen gave notice that he would call up the resolution on Thursday week.

* * *

Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Sill submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of commissioners or engineers, to survey and explore all the contemplated routes for connecting the west branch of the Susquehanna and Allegheny rivers, with directions to report to the next legislature, all the facts ascertained by such survey, as well as the opinion of such commissioners or engineers as to the practicability of uniting the waters of said rivers, so as to form one uninterrupted navigation between them, by means of locks and canals, and the probable expense of such improvements, if practicable.

SENATE.

In the Senate, last week, the subjoined standing committees were appointed

Banks—Messrs. Coleman, Robertson, Fry, Dewart, Herrington.

Judiciary—Messrs. Barnard, Burnside, Smith, Mahon, Conyngham, Emlen, Fry.

Roads, Bridges & Inland Navigation—Messrs. D. Mann, Groves, Henderson, Mahon, Orr.

Education—Messrs. Burnside, Hubley, Emlen, M'Ilwaine, Brewster.

Militia—Messrs. Hill, Smith, Orr, Power, Winter.

Claims—Messrs. Dickerson, Brewster, Feger, Kelton, Alishouse.

Accounts—Messrs. Eyster, Cadwallader, Herrington, Rea, J. K Mann.

Agriculture—Messrs. Conyngham, Duncan, Harrison, J. K. Mann, Dewart.

Election Districts—Messrs. St. Clair, Power, Coleman, Rea, Feger.

To compare Bills—Messrs. Kelton, Winter, Henderson.

Library—Messrs. Duncan, Groves, Barnard.

Eighteenth Congress.

Friday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, submitted, for consideration, the following:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an Agent, or Commissioner, to GREECE, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such appointment.

In offering the resolution, Mr. Webster stated, it was far from being his wish, in any manner to commit the House, in this or any other of the political contests of Europe; but the President of the United States having, in his Message to Congress, not only expressed a belief that the Greek nation, in its present struggle with its oppressors, had the good wishes of the whole civilized world, but also advanced the opinion that the Turkish dominion over that country was lost forever; he thought that, if such were the fact, it was important that Congress should act upon the subject. The United States, he said, had diverse interests in the Mediterranean, which might be seriously affected, more or less, by the course of events in that quarter. The main object he had in view, he confessed, was to obtain from the House an expression, responsive to the sentiment of the Message, in reference to the sacrifices and sufferings of that heroic people—sacrifices and sufferings which ought to excite the sympathy of every liberal minded man in Europe as well as in this country. But, whatever might be the case with respect to other nations, *we* certainly ought not to be restrained from expressing, with freedom, what are our views in relation to the Greek cause, so far as it may be done without committing ourselves in the contest. And he really did hope that we would show to the world, that there is, at least, one government which does entertain a proper view of that barbarous despotism, which, under the eyes of Europe, has been permitted, by a system of the foulest atrocity, to attempt to crush an interesting Christian nation. He did not desire that the resolution should be at present acted upon, but simply that it lie on the table for the consideration and deliberate reflection of this House.

The resolution was laid on the table, according to Mr. Webster's motion, in preference to the suggestion of Mr. Foote, to refer it to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and of Mr. Farrelly, to refer it to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

SNAKE STORY.—A party of men in Milford, Con. last week made an expedition against a den of snakes, and after a sanguinary conflict, they succeeded in killing 370 black snakes, some of them of an enormous size.

Brutal Slander.—At Wilt Assizes, (Eng.) two guineas damages and costs were obtained from a person who had slandered the character of plaintiff's horse.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1823.

☞ At the request of "A Shulzeite," we this day insert, entire, the Address of the Democratic Committee favorable to the election of General Andrew Jackson to the Presidency.

The Inauguration of Mr. Shulze, as Governor of Pennsylvania, took place at Harrisburgh on Tuesday, last. The inaugural address shall appear in our next. It is said that Molton C. Rodgers, of Lancaster, has been appointed Secretary of State, and Frederick Smith, of Reading, Attorney-General.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

To the Editor—"*Harrisburgh, Dec.* 13, 1823.

"Nothing of moment has transpired in the Legislature during the week that is now closing. The members of the House of Representatives have been to-day recreating themselves by talking about the ladies, and old bachelors, topics on which Gen. Ogle shows to advantage. The talk grew out of a resolution, offered by Mr. Sterigere, a bachelor of—not Salamanca—but of Montgomery county, proposing to make a tender of the lobby to the ladies who might desire to witness the inauguration of Mr. Shulze. General Ogle thought this ungallant, and was for putting the *fair* creatures on the soft chairs of the members, rather than upon the hard benches of the lobby. But after all, the proposition to keep the ladies in the lobby, carried; by way of avenging which, Gen. Ogle offered a resolution, to raise a committee of inquiry into the expediency of taxing all bachelors of upwards of 25 years, the tax to be applied to a fund for the relief of widows of old soldiers. —This is Legislative recreation.

"These things being disposed of, another feeling than that of fun took possession of the house. Dr. Sutherland and Jonathan Roberts engaged in the unprofitable contest of trying which could do the other the most harm, by telling all the truth of one another that they knew. The Dr threw the $1500 compensation law of Congress into the teeth of Jonathan, and more than insinuated that, from early prepossessions, he was hostile to the claims of soldiers and widows of soldiers of the revolution. Jonathan admitted the first act, but denied the feeling implied in the second charge, and turned the weapon back upon the foe, by throwing the Gerrymandering of the congressional districts, "bold and designing politician," and "man of principle in proportion to his interest," at the Dr. But the worshipful gentlemen sunk quietly into their seats, after exposing themselves a while, and there is no more of it.

"Harrisburgh is filled with strangers, and my paper is full—so vale."

The Rev. Dr Staughton, of Philadelphia, has been elected Chaplain to the Senate of the U. States, and the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of Ohio, Chaplain to the lower house of Congress. The former is a Presbyterian, the latter a Methodist.

In one day 3300 letters, nearly all *free* letters, from members of congress to their constituents, were despatched in the eastern mail from Washington city. Some of the members must have been as busy through the day as we printers are in preparing newspaper packages on publication day.

James Pleasants, of Virginia, and Samuel Stevens, of Maryland, have been unanimously re-elected governors of their respective states.

The President has appointed Mr Brown, a Senator from Louisiana, successor to Mr. Gallatin, as Minister to France.

A southern paper says a cargo of *horn gun flints* have been disposed of in South-Carolina. The U. S. Gazette thinks the invention of the first importance to Duellists. What a world of anxiety the use of horn flints would have saved M'Duffie and Cumming!

The Troy, New York, paper, states that the frost has put an end to the canal navigation for the present season.

The Committee appointed in New-York, to receive subscriptions to aid the cause of the Greeks, are very successful. Nicholas Biddle, Esq of Philadelphia, President of the U. S. Bank, has transmitted them $300, as his contribution to the glorious cause; and Col. Willet, a revolutionary patriot of New-York, has presented them with the title papers for 2000 acres of land. Several congregations have presented collections made in their churches.

American Manufactures.—A Dying and Printing Establishment is in operation in New York, whose manufactures are highly spoken of. A present of some yards of its fine printed muslin, was lately made to Mrs. De Witt Clinton. In acknowledging the present, Mr. Clinton says:—"I have always considered it the incumbent duty of our citizens and our government, to encourage our own manufactures—which must at all times be deemed a great interest that reciprocates the benefits it receives, and acts with the most propitious influence on the other primary sources of national prosperity, using and enhancing the products of the soil, and at the same time creating the means, administering to the demands, and exciting the energies of commerce."

We find by the last Statesman, that within the week past proposals for a new democratic paper have been issued in this city; and that, within the same period, several new parties have sprung up, such as Quids, Democrats, *Democrats*, &c.

The writer in the Statesman mistakes. We never said or published that the meeting he alludes to was "only *Jackson*;" indeed we have not heard of any meeting lately held here, to which the [illegible] would fairly apply, except to that which is said to have [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we will [illegible] [illegible].

THE SALT TRADE & MANUFACTURE.

For the Gazette.

As this has become the era for manufacturing petitions, speeches, societies and fairs, in all of which we seem to be progressing so rapidly, I hope to be the more readily indulged, while taking a short review of the rise and progress of the manufacture of a few of those staple articles, which have added so much value to our settlements: and whilst confining myself exclusively to articles of domestic produce, I shall carefully avoid entering on the long contested and painful subject of national interference. The statesman may learn lessons of importance to his future destiny, from a few very simple facts, and I know of none better calculated to lead him to a happy conviction, than an attentive observation of the rise, progress, and present importance of a few of those many establishments now in operation immediately around us. The production and manufacture of Iron, to all the endless variety of its uses, of Paper, Glass, Oil, and Gunpowder, and of woollen and cotton goods, and a thousand others, which I have not leisure to go into the merits of, I shall pass over at present, and confine myself to the manufacture and consumption of Salt, since the settlement of this country. And whilst we observe the genius and enterprise of our citizens in the production and trade of this one article, we may draw a favorable augury of what would be done in other pursuits of national industry, if cheered by a single ray of sunshine from a government unfortunately too dark and prejudiced in its policy.

When I crossed the mountains, in the beginning of the present century, a precarious and uncertain supply of this necessary article was brought out on pack-horses, and sold at from 6 to 8 dollars per bushel. About this time, Gen. O'Hara, with his known enterprise and intelligence, had succeeded in bringing some small supplies from the Onondaigua works, in New York. A new road being thus opened, in the years 1804 and 5 larger quantities were received, and, its reduced price giving it a decided advantage in the market, the pack-horse system was almost immediately discontinued. The state of New York continued in the undisputed possession of the trade to this country. The price then varied from 7 to 10 dollars per barrel of 280 lbs. nett. In 1811, the first salt reached this place from the works on the Kenhawa river, in Virginia, and coming in competition with that from New York, the price was reduced as low as $5; but the latter gradually withdrawing from the contest, almost the whole of this trade was enjoyed by Virginia. After the declaration of war in 1812, the price rapidly rose, and sales were made, in 1814, as high as $17. Since that time it has gradually declined, when we found that this invaluable article could be procured amongst ourselves, and in the year 1814, the manufacture of it actually commenced on the Conemaugh. Thus we see, that in ignorance of our own wealth and resources, the settlements of this country continued to struggle and increase, and under the appalling belief, of a reliance on a foreign and distant state for supplies of this important and necessary commodity, and with all the disadvantages of a long and tedious transportation. Maryland, New York and Virginia, enjoyed in succession all the benefits of this trade.

The spirited and persevering enterprise of one individual, created an entire revolution in its commerce, and wresting the trade from New York and Virginia, confined it for the future within his own state. Mr. William Johnston, of Westmoreland county, after undergoing the ridicule of his friends and neighbors, as a dreamer, a hunter after hidden treasure, and at great expense of money and labor, owing to the want of information always attendant on new works, succeeded in striking a strong vein of salt water on the Conemaugh river. His friends now admired with astonishment his perseverance and his patience. Boring became all the rage, and the process, as they progressed in it, becoming more simple, ten or fifteen wells were seen almost immediately in successful operation. Large quantities by every freshet, were now floated to Pittsburgh, the great mart for western trade, and the Allegheny once more had the pride of bearing this article to our markets. Virginia had now to give way, in her turn, to a new and unexpected rival, and resign a large and lucrative traffick, which she had carried on to great advantage for several years. Not satisfied with succeeding them in this market, we find our enterprising citizens of the Conemaugh and Kiskemenitas threatening them with a competition nearer home. Several parcels have been forwarded to Maysville and Cincinnati, where its superior quality has obtained a decided advantage over the other, bringing from 75 to 100 cents per barrel more, and realising a satisfactory profit to the owners.

Taking an average of the last twenty years, we believe we are safe in saying, that the annual consumption of salt in the country immediately surrounding us, and depending principally on this place for supply, has required an expenditure of $100,000. Fifteen years of this time, the whole trade was in possession of New York or Virginia, and drew from Western Pennsylvania the sum of one million and a half of dollars.

In a visit to these works, a short time since, I found that the business had again undergone a partial revolution, and that the greatest quantity of salt is now made on the Kiskemenitas, about 8 or 10 miles below the former works. The Kiskemenitas is a stream formed by the junction of the Conemaugh and Loyalhanna, and on the banks of which the water is found much stronger and more abundant, and has given to the new adventurers a decided advantage over their neighbors above them. I found wagons here from Green and Fayette counties, in Pennsylvania, and from the neighborhood of Morgantown and Clarksburgh, in Virginia, a distance of 160 or 170 miles, loading with salt.

There are five or six wells in operation on the Conemaugh, making from 10 to 30 bushels per day, each. On the Kiskemenitas there are nine wells, from seven of which the principal salt in that country is now made. The other two will commence in the spring. These wells, when all in operation, will average (with the exception probably of one) about 75 barrels per week each, affording 30,000 barrels annually, and saving an immense sum of money to this section of country, which had previously been yearly drained for such supplies.

In taking a view of these works, of the cold and apparently barren soil in which they are found, we are forced to admire the active perseverance and enterprise of a few individuals, who have so successfully contended with every variety of disadvantage, at great labor and expense, and with apparently inadequate means to effect a total change in an important trade, resulting so incalculably to the general interest and prosperity of the country. In such a pursuit every wish of ours must be with them, and whilst they are adding another and substantial source of wealth to the community at large, that they may share in the general good fortune and consummate their own.

The works are about 30 miles from Pittsburgh. They are on the banks of the river, on sites generally dug from the hills, which are high, steep, and covered with rocks, intended by nature for no human habitation. The wells are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and from 260 to 350 feet in depth. The water is brought into troughs, by pumps worked by a single horse, and is boiled in pans from 14 to 16 feet in length, and about 3 wide. Each well has from 3 to 4 pans. The brine is conveyed into large troughs, from which, time being given it to settle, it is let off into [illegible], where the process is completed. They use coal [illegible] in their furnaces. This mineral, which they have in great abundance, is generally conveyed to their works on rail-ways, and frequently without the aid of cattle.

The low price at which salt has been selling for a few years, in this market, has compelled a number to abandon their wells, whilst it endangered the successful prosecution of others. They have been endeavoring to make arrangements to insure a price that will pay them, and I could learn from the best informed manufacturers with whom I conversed, that at $3 50 per barrel they could afford to continue their works, but that less would ill pay them for making and the transportation to market.

W.

For the Gazette.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PITTSBURGH.

We, the good Housewives of this great city, most humbly petition you, our worthy Lords and Masters, to consider and attend to this our united request. We know that in general our desires are but breathed ere they are answered, and why so glaring a neglect of our comfort, so long felt and complained of, has not received due attention, is to us a matter of astonishment: how you, who are ever submissive to our will, and live but in our smiles, could for a moment neglect so great a convenience, remains to be accounted for. Can it be possible, that those unsocial animals, verging towards the winter of their days, no partner to sooth or pratler to draw them to their homes, have forbidden you as usual to listen to our just complaints, alleging that they arise from a desire of squandering your wealth, or showing our power? If such be the case, Gentlemen, believe them not. We ask no addition to our wardrobe, no extra decorations for our persons. It is not to the nodding plume, or Cashmere robe, we now call your attention. Every little Miss you meet can testify, we are satisfied to overflowing with such trash. No, kind sovereigns, the more solid comforts are our object. Listen, then, and be speedy in obtaining for us what would only be desired as contributing to your ease as well as our own. What, Ladies, we hear you say with your usual urbanity, is it you require of us? Speak and you are obeyed. Why, merely, gentle sirs, to arrest in its progress a small portion of that element nature has so bountifully permitted to flow around us, and have it conveyed into our houses. Consider the benefits arising from so great a luxury. In the first place it will banish the next curse to a smoky house, which shall be nameless. Secondly, No longer will you be annoyed by beholding the contrast of black and white on the blooming cheek, no longer dread the embrace of your little ones; all will be pure without and tranquil within; your property protected; employment given to your laboring fellow citizens; you—But enough; the closest calculator will find a saving in contributing towards having our city supplied with this first of blessings. The tax on each individual needs not a moment's consideration. Hearken then, to us, your better halves, and we the committee solemnly pledge ourselves, in the name of all concerned, to keep you in constant hot water, as heretofore, if you furnish us with the cold, and do obediently subscribe ourselves,

Sally Savelabor,
Nancy Fairskin,
Kitty Cleanly,
Mary Tidy,
Tabitha Hatedirt.

"*The good* OLD *mode.*"—The last Greensburgh Gazette contains an essay on *Caucussing*, which would have been of immense advantage to the friends of that system, in the late public debate at Mr. Beale's. The following extract may be of service to them on some future occasion.

Caucuses have been sanctioned by the will *of the majority*, and that sanction repeatedly bestowed has imbued them with the authority of primary and customary laws of the empire. Custom has established them as the approved mode of expressing the sovereign will. How long it may be thought decent to keep up the *useless form* of Election, the next caucus will perhaps determine. I presume however, that the *form* will soon follow the substance, and that both will be inter'd with republican honours, among the rubbish of time.

All hail, then, to the potent and venerable custom of caucussing. It has existed before the birth of empires, and has been embalmed and immortalized on the page of Milton.

Meanwhile the winged heralds by command
Of sov'ran power, with awful ceremony
And trumpets sound throughout the host proclaim
A solemn council forthwith to be held
At Pandemonium • • • • • • •
• • • • • The crowd
Swarm'd and was straiten'd; till the signal given
Behold a wonder! They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room
Throng numberless. • • •
• • • • *But far within*
And in their own dimensions like themselves,
The great seraphic Lords and Cherubim
In close recess and secret conclave sat.
• • • • • • • • • • • •
Then of their session ended, they bid cry
With trumpets regal sound the great result.

Men of timid minds, somewhat imbued with superstition, may perhaps startle at the circumstance of the *first caucus* having sat in h—ll.— But I apprehend this can form no solid objection: for the same author informs us, that brimstone, cannon, and gunpowder, were also first invented by the satanic host. I would be sorry to insinuate that the majority men, by submitting to the great result of the caucus, diminish themselves as much as the devils did, to squeeze into the "outer room" of Pandemonium; still, however, a hint from a Neophite, not to talk soundingly about the dignity of freemen, and the right of election, may not be amiss.

PURLEY.

Wheeling, Va. Dec 12.

Steam Boat Accident.—About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst. the steam boats Mercury and Pittsburgh ran against each other 70 miles above Maysville; and the pilot on board the former, Mr *Jonathan Nisbit*, late of this place was drowned. The particulars are as follow: The Mercury was going down, and attempted, contrary to custom, and for what reason is not known, to run between the Pittsburgh and the shore.—When it was found that this would be impossible, she altered her course, but it was too late—the boats came in contact, and although the Pittsburgh had let off her steam, still the shock was so great that the Mercury, being the smallest boat, was nearly sunk, and her boiler thrown overboard. Mr. *Nisbit*, it is said in attempting to jump on board the Pittsburgh, fell into the river and perished. He was a worthy and useful man. He left a family and many friends in this place who will deplore his untimely end. We have not heard that any other lives were lost.

The Mercury is so much injured that it is believed that no attempt will be made to repair her.—*N. W. Gaz.*

[The Mercury has been floated down to Cincinnati, for repairs.]

The following committees have been appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Committee of ways and means.—Messrs. M'Lane, Del. Ingham, Thompson, Geo. A. Stevenson, Cambreling, McDuffie, McKim.

Claims.—Messrs. Williams of N. C. McCoy, Rich, Litchfield, Matson, Whitlesey, Isaacks.

Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Abbot, Durfee, Dwiggs, Mangum, Morgan.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Cook, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, Bradley.

Judiciary.—Messrs Webster, P. P. Barbour, Va., Plumer, N. H., Burton, Buchanan, Saunders, Brent.

Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs Little, Eddy, Allen, Ten. Wm. Smith, Culpepper, Plumer, Penn. Udree.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Todd, Forward, Condict, Conner, Wright, Craig, Marvin.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Baylies Garnett, Harris, Penn., Rose, Whitman, Patterson Pen.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cocke, Mitchell, Pen., Williams, Va., M'Kee, M'Lean, Ohio, Ten Eyck, Gatlin.

Military Affairs.—Messrs Hamilton, Rogers, Mitchell, Ind., M'Arthur, Houston, Vance, Ohio, Campbell, S. C.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Crowninshield, Fuller, Randolph, Warfield, Cady, Holcombe, Harvey.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly, Poinsett.

Slave Trade.—Messrs. Govan, Livermore, Herrick, Test, Wayne, Spaight, Eaton.

Cumberland Road.—Messrs. Hemphill, Stewart, Beecher, Johnson of Va. Johnson of Ky Reynolds, Owen.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—Messrs. Mercer, Lee, Breck, Buckner, Wm. Woods, J. Stephenson, Patterson, of Ohio.

Brig. Gen. D Eugenio Cortes, on a mission from the Government of Mexico to the United States, has arrived at Mobile. He brings a copy of the Mexican Manifesto against Spain.

Two Frenchmen were arrested in Mexico in September last, who proved to be emissaries sent out by the Holy Alliance to induce the Mexicans to revolt, and receive for their King a prince of the Bourbon family. The new Mexican Congress were to meet on the 8th of last month; it was supposed they would adopt a constitution similar to that of the United States.

GEN. JACKSON was received with military and civic honors at several places on his journey from Nashville to Washington. At Fredericksburgh, he was escorted out of town by a detachment of the Washington Guards, and the Fredericksburgh Rifle Company, and several gentlemen on horseback, and a salute was fired from a field-piece on the island opposite the town. A public dinner was given him at Knoxville, on his leaving Tennessee, at which the following, among many other toasts, was drunk:

"Our distinguished guest, General Andrew Jackson—The youthful Patriot of the Revolution, the Republican Statesman of '98; the consummate General of 1815; he neither seeks nor declines, official responsibility."—*N. Y. Statesman*

From the New-York American, Dec 8.

From Washington, we learn, that the sentiments of the President's Message, which have found such cordial welcome here, are not less warmly appreciated there. All parties unite in approving them; and if we are not misinformed, the cabinet was unanimous in recommending them. This government has now placed itself where it ought to be, in the foreground of those who are friends of freedom. It has promulgated, and will maintain, what may be called the political system of the American continent, in opposition to that of the European continent; and this we are authorized by our advices to conclude, has not been done without due consideration, nor without consultation with the only European nation, (the English) who are not in the league, forcibly or willingly, of the Holy Alliance.

A rumor has been afloat in this city for some days past, that Mr Rush has made an inquiry of our government, by the request of the English cabinet, to ascertain whether *the United States were prepared to join England in a united resistance to any attempt of the holy alliance, upon the independence of the South American republics.*

[*Balt Morn Chron.*

From the New York Com Advertiser.

FROM CADIZ.

The ship General Brown, Captain Skiddy, arrived below last evening, from Cadiz, whence she sailed on the 28th October. Passengers, Mr. M'Ilvain, Mr. Clarke, captain O'Sullivan, and eight or ten Spanish gentlemen, including some constitutionalists. The morning papers state, on the authority of the passengers, that the City of Cadiz remained in quiet possession of the French, and the utmost tranquillity prevailed; and commercial operations were conducted under the same laws and regulations that existed previous to the entry of the French army. The Governor of Cadiz, Dounay, recently appointed by the king in the discharge of his functions, had proceeded with so much cruelty against certain constitutionalists, that the French commandant questioned him as to his authority. The governor took it in high dudgeon, words ensued, and the result was, that just before the General Brown sailed, the French command not only arrested him, but by force of arms sent him across the Bay. The King had left Seville, but not proceeded to [illegible]. The constitutionalists were still in arms in Catalonia, but no further serious opposition to the new state of things was apprehended. Riego had not been executed, and doubts were entertained as to his ultimate fate.

Mr. Nelson, the American Minister to Spain, had returned from Mahon, was at Gibraltar, and hourly expected at Cadiz.

Mr. M'Ilvain a passenger in the General Brown, is bearer of despatches from Mr. Appleton, our charge des affaires, and will proceed this day to the seat of government.

Died,

On Friday, the 12th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE O'HARA, widow of the late William O'Hara, of this city, in the 60th year of her age.

Christmas Day.

Pittsburgh Sabbath-School Union.

THE OFFICERS, TEACHERS & SCHOOLS, connected with the Pittsburgh Sabbath-School Union, will meet on Christmas Day, at 11 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church. A Sermon will be preached, and other religious exercises, suitable for the occasion, may be expected. A Collection will be taken up, after the Sermon, *to aid* the funds of the Union.

Clergymen of the City and its vicinity, and all others friendly to Sabbath-Schools, are respectfully invited to attend.

G. W. HOLDSHIP, *Clerk, P. S. S. Union.*
Dec. 19.

Sabbath-Schools.

THE SCHOOLS under the superintendence of the *Pittsburgh Sabbath School Association*, will meet on *Christmas day*, in the New *Methodist Meeting House*, at half past ten o'clock; where a discourse will be delivered by the Rev. R. TIFFINS. Dec. 19.

A Concert of Sacred Music,

For the Benefit of the

Female Charity School,

BY the Allegheny Sacred Musical Society of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25th, in the First Presbyterian Church, under the direction of *Wm. Evens*, Leader. A Collection will be taken up for said School.

Anthem—Lord of all pow'r,	Mason.
Trio & Chorus—Mortals awake,	Davis.
Anthem—Arise, shine O Zion,	Williams.
Solo & Chorus—O Zion,	Williams & Handel.
Strike the cymbal,	Pucitta.
GrandChorus—The marv'lous work,	Haydn.
PART II.	
Hymn—O Lord remember,	Rev. Dr Haweis.
Solo—God is there,	Bray.
The Star of Bethlehem,	R. Taylor.
Solo—Nothing true but Heav'n,	O. Shaw.
Zion—Sym. Solo & Chorus,	Matthews.
Duett & Chorus—Hosanna,	Rev. C. Gregor.
New Year's Ode,	T. Clark
Grand Chorus—Hallelujah,	Handel.

The Concert will commence at 6 o'clock, Dec. 25, 1823. Dec. 19—1.

Kidd on the Sonship of Christ.

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE BY
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH,
A DISSERTATION ON THE
Eternal Sonship of Christ.
BY JAMES KIDD, D. D.
Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, &c.&c.
Price One Dollar. Dec. 19—3*

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE assigned my Docket and Professional Business, and transferred all papers relative thereto, to

James S. Craft, Esquire,

A gentleman whose professional character is well known. My clients may rely with confidence on his attention to their business. He is also authorized to receive all monies due me.

Duncan S. Walker.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1823—[D. 19, 4t.]

Property Protectors!

A MEETING of the PROPERTY PROTECTORS COMPANY, will be held in the Court-House, on Monday evening next, the 22d inst. at 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is PARTICULARLY requested on this occasion, as business of consequence to the future welfare of the company will be transacted. By order of the Captain,

J. H. SEWELL, *Sec'y.*
Dec 19—1tS

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE to the Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company. An Election will be held on Monday the 5th day of January next, at the house of Joseph Miller, in Franklin Township, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

John A. Gilchrist,
Dec. 12, 1823—D19 3t Treasr.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,
In Wood-Street, between Third & Fourth-Streets,
Has received a Consignment of Domestic
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS,
and PLAIDS,
Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1823—4t.

Information Wanted.

A PERSON named WILLIAM COOK, son of Robert Cook, Esq. of Milford, Queen's county, Ireland, came to this country some years ago. The last accounts received from him were dated from Hartland, Niagara, at which time he was about to start for New Orleans; since which, now nearly four years, nothing has been heard of him. A near relation, who feels very anxious respecting him, requests the different editors of papers to give this note at least one insertion, hoping that it may reach his eye, and induce him to address a letter to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, informing where he lives. The Editors will hereby confer a favor upon a disconsolate relative.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1823.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1823.

☞ At the request of "A Shulzeite," we this day insert, entire, the Address of the Democratic Committee favorable to the election of General Andrew Jackson to the Presidency.

The Inauguration of Mr. Shulze, as Governor of Pennsylvania, took place at Harrisburgh on Tuesday last. The inaugural address shall appear in our next. It is said that Molton C. Rodgers, of Lancaster, has been appointed Secretary of State, and Frederick Smith, of Reading, Attorney-General.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

To the Editor—"*Harrisburgh, Dec.* 13, 1823.

"Nothing of moment has transpired in the Legislature during the week that is now closing. The members of the House of Representatives have been to-day recreating themselves by talking about the ladies, and old bachelors, topics on which Gen. Ogle shows to advantage. The talk grew out of a resolution, offered by Mr. Sterigere, a bachelor of—not Salamanca—but of Montgomery county, proposing to make a tender of the lobby to the ladies who might desire to witness the inauguration of Mr Shulze. General Ogle thought this ungallant, and was for putting the fair creatures on the soft chairs of the members, rather than upon the hard benches of the lobby. But after all, the proposition to keep the ladies in the lobby, carried; by way of avenging which, Gen Ogle offered a resolution, to raise a committee of inquiry into the expediency of taxing all bachelors of upwards of 25 years, the tax to be applied to a fund for the relief of widows of old soldiers. —This is Legislative recreation.

"These things being disposed of, another feeling than that of fun took possession of the house. Dr. Sutherland and Jonathan Roberts engaged in the unprofitable contest of trying which could do the other the most harm, by telling all the truth of one another that they knew. The Dr threw the $1500 compensation law of Congress into the teeth of Jonathan, and more than insinuated that, from early prepossessions, he was hostile to the claims of soldiers and widows of soldiers of the revolution Jonathan admitted the first act, but denied the feeling implied in the second charge, and turned the weapon back upon the foe, by throwing the Gerrymandering of the congressional districts, "bold and designing politician," and "man of principle in proportion to his interest," at the Dr. But the worshipful gentlemen sunk quietly into their seats, after exposing themselves a while, and there is no more of it.

"Harrisburgh is filled with strangers, and my paper is full—so vale."

The Rev Dr Staughton, of Philadelphia, has been elected Chaplain to the Senate of the U States, and the Rev. Mr. Bascom, of Ohio, Chaplain to the lower house of Congress The former is a Presbyterian, the latter a Methodist.

In one day 3500 letters, nearly all *free* letters, from members of congress to their constituents, were despatched in the eastern mail from Washington city. Some of the members must have been as busy through the day as we printers are in preparing newspaper packages on publication day.

James Pleasants, of Virginia, and Samuel Stevens, of Maryland, have been unanimously re-elected governors of their respective states

The President has appointed Mr Brown, a Senator from Louisiana, successor to Mr. Gallatin, as Minister to France.

A southern paper says a cargo of *horn gun flints* have been disposed of in South-Carolina. The U S Gazette thinks the invention of the first importance to Duellists What a world of anxiety the use of horn flints would have saved M'Duffie and Cumming!

The Troy, New York, paper, states that the frost has put an end to the canal navigation for the present season.

The Committee appointed in New-York, to receive subscriptions to aid the cause of the Greeks, are very successful Nicholas Biddle, Esq of Philadelphia, President of the U. S. Bank, has transmitted them $300, as his contribution to the glorious cause; and Col. Willet, a revolutionary patriot of New-York, has presented them with the title papers for 2000 acres of land. Several congregations have presented collections made in their churches.

American Manufactures.——A Dying and Printing Establishment is in operation in New York, whose manufactures are highly spoken of. A present of some yards of its fine printed muslin, was lately made to Mrs. De Witt Clinton. In acknowledging the present, Mr. Clinton says:—"I have always considered it the incumbent duty of our citizens and our government, to encourage our own manufactures—which must at all times be deemed a great interest that reciprocates the benefits it receives, and acts with the most propitious influence on the other primary sources of national prosperity, using and enhancing the products of the soil, and at the same time creating the means, administering to the demands, and exciting the energies of commerce."

We find by the last Statesman, that within the week past proposals for a new democratic paper have been issued in this city; and that, within the same period, several new parties have sprung up, such as *Quids, Democrats, Democrats, &c.*

The writer in the Statesman mistakes. We never said or published that the meeting he alludes to was "*very full.*" Indeed we have not heard of any meeting, lately held here, to which the expressions quoted could fairly apply, except to that which is said to have met to drink toasts in honor of Mr. Shulze's election: that it, though small, was *very full*, we will not venture to deny.

THE SALT TRADE & MANUFACTURE.

For the Gazette.

AS this has become the era for manufacturing petitions, speeches, societies and fairs, in all of which we seem to be progressing so rapidly, I hope to be the more readily indulged, while taking a short review of the rise and progress of the manufacture of a few of those staple articles, which have added so much value to our settlements: and whilst confining myself exclusively to articles of domestic produce, I shall carefully avoid entering on the long contested and painful subject of national interference. The statesman may learn lessons of importance to his future destiny, from a few very simple facts, and I know of none better calculated to lead him to a happy conviction, than an attentive observation of the rise, progress, and present importance of a few of those many establishments now in operation immediately around us. The production and manufacture of Iron, to all the endless variety of its uses, of Paper, Glass, Oil, and Gunpowder, and of woollen and cotton goods, and a thousand others, which I have not leisure to go into the merits of, I shall pass over at present, and confine myself to the manufacture and consumption of Salt, since the settlement of this country. And whilst we observe the genius and enterprise of our citizens in the production and trade of this one article, we may draw a favorable augury of what would be done in other pursuits of national industry, if cheered by a single ray of sunshine from a government unfortunately too dark and prejudiced in its policy.

When I crossed the mountains, in the beginning of the present century, a precarious and uncertain supply of this necessary article was brought out on pack-horses, and sold at from 6 to 8 dollars per bushel. About this time, Gen. O'Hara, with his known enterprise and intelligence, had succeeded in bringing some small supplies from the Onondaigua works, in New York. A new road being thus opened, in the years 1804 and 5 larger quantities were received, and, its reduced price giving it a decided advantage in the market, the pack horse system was almost immediately discontinued. The state of New York continued in the undisputed possession of the trade to this country. The price then varied from 7 to 10 dollars per barrel of 280 lbs. nett. In 1811, the first salt reached this place from the works on the Kenhawa river, in Virginia, and coming in competition with that from New York, the price was reduced as low as $5; but the latter gradually withdrawing from the contest, almost the whole of this trade was enjoyed by Virginia. After the declaration of war in 1812, the price rapidly rose, and sales were made, in 1814, as high as $17. Since that time it has gradually declined, when we found that this invaluable article could be procured amongst ourselves, and in the year 1814, the manufacture of it actually commenced on the Conemaugh. Thus we see, that in ignorance of our own wealth and resources, the settlements of this country continued to struggle and increase, and under the appalling belief, of a reliance on a foreign and distant state for supplies of this important and necessary commodity, and with all the disadvantages of a long and tedious transportation. Maryland, New York and Virginia, enjoyed in succession all the benefits of this trade.

The spirited and persevering enterprise of one individual, created an entire revolution in its commerce, and wresting the trade from New York and Virginia, confined it for the future within his own state. Mr. William Johnston, of Westmoreland county, after undergoing the ridicule of his friends and neighbors, as a dreamer, a hunter after hidden treasure, and at great expense of money and labor, owing to the want of information always attendant on new works, succeeded in striking a strong vein of salt water on the Conemaugh river. His friends now admired with astonishment his perseverance and his patience. Boring became all the rage, and the process, as they progressed in it, becoming more simple, ten or fifteen wells were seen almost immediately in successful operation. Large quantities by every freshet, were now floated to Pittsburgh, the great mart for western trade, and the Allegheny once more had the pride of bearing this article to our markets. Virginia had now to give way, in her turn, to a new and unexpected rival, and resign a large and lucrative traffick, which she had carried on to great advantage for several years. Not satisfied with succeeding them in this market, we find our enterprising citizens of the Conemaugh and Kiskemenitas threatening them with a competition nearer home. Several parcels have been forwarded to Maysville and Cincinnati, where its superior quality has obtained a decided advantage over the other, bringing from 75 to 100 cents per barrel more, and realising a satisfactory profit to the owners.

Taking an average of the last twenty years, we believe we are safe in saying, that the annual consumption of salt in the country immediately surrounding us, and depending principally on this place for supply, has required an expenditure of $100,000. Fifteen years of this time, the whole trade was in possession of New York or Virginia, and drew from Western Pennsylvania the sum of one million and a half of dollars.

In a visit to these works, a short time since, I found that the business had again undergone a partial revolution, and that the greatest quantity of salt is now made on the Kiskemenitas, about 8 or 10 miles below the former works. The Kiskemenitas is a stream formed by the junction of the Conemaugh and Loyalhanna, and on the banks of which the water is found much stronger and more abundant, and has given to the new adventurers a decided advantage over their neighbors above them. I found wagons here from Green and Fayette counties, in Pennsylvania, and from the neighborhood of Morgantown and Clarksburgh, in Virginia, a distance of 160 or 170 miles, loading with salt.

There are five or six wells in operation on the Conemaugh, making from 10 to 30 bushels per day, each On the Kiskemenitas there are nine wells, from seven of which the principal salt in that country is now made. The other two will commence in the spring. These wells, when all in operation, will average (with the exception probably of one) about 75 barrels per week each, affording 30,000 barrels annually, and saving an immense sum of money to this section of country, which had previously been yearly drained for such supplies.

In taking a view of these works, of the cold and apparently barren soil in which they are found, we are forced to admire the active perseverence and enterprise of a few individuals, who have so successfully contended with every variety of disadvantage, at great labor and expense, and with apparently inadequate means to effect a total change in an important trade, resulting so incalculably to the general interest and prosperity of the country. In such a pursuit every wish of ours must be with them, and whilst they are adding another and substantial source of wealth to the community at large, that they may share in the general good fortune and consummate their own.

The works are about 30 miles from Pittsburgh. They are on the banks of the river, on sites generally dug from the hills, which are high, steep, and covered with rocks, intended by nature for no human habitation. The wells are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, and from 240 to 330 feet in depth. The water is brought into troughs, by pumps worked by a single horse, and is boiled in pans from 14 to 16 feet in length, and about 5 wide. Each well has from 3 to 4 pans. The brine is conveyed into large troughs, from which, time being given it to settle, it is let off into grainers, where the process is completed. They use coal altogether in their furnaces. This mineral, which they have in great abundance, is generally conveyed to their works on rail-ways, and frequently without the aid of cattle.

The low price at which salt has been selling for a few years, in this market, has compelled a number to abandon their wells, whilst it endangered the successful prosecution of others. They have been endeavoring to make arrangements to insure a price that will pay them, and I could learn from the best informed manufacturers with whom I conversed, that at $3 50 per barrel they could afford to continue their works, but that less would ill pay them for making and the transportation to market. W.

For the Gazette.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PITTSBURCH.

We, the good Housewives of this great city, most humbly petition you, our worthy Lords and Masters, to consider and attend to this our united request. We know that in general our desires are but breathed ere they are answered, and why so glaring a neglect of our comfort, so long felt and complained of, has not received due attention, is to us a matter of astonishment: how you, who are ever submissive to our will, and live but in our smiles, could for a moment neglect so great a convenience, remains to be accounted for. Can it be possible, that those unsocial animals, verging towards the winter of their days, no partner to sooth or pratler to draw them to their homes, have forbidden you as usual to listen to our just complaints, alleging that they arise from a desire of squandering your wealth, or showing our power? If such be the case, Gentlemen, believe them not. We ask no addition to our wardrobe, no extra decorations for our persons. It is not to the nodding plume, or Cashmere robe, we now call your attention. Every little Miss you meet can testify, we are satisfied to overflowing with such trash. No, kind sovereigns, the more solid comforts are our object. Listen, then, and be speedy in obtaining for us what would only be desired as contributing to your ease as well as our own. What, Ladies, we hear you say with your usual urbanity, is it you require of us? Speak and you are obeyed. Why, merely, gentle sirs, to arrest in its progress a small portion of that element nature has so bountifully permitted to flow around us, and have it conveyed into our houses. Consider the benefits arising from so great a luxury. In the first place it will banish the next curse to a smoky house, which shall be nameless. Secondly, No longer will you be annoyed by beholding the contrast of black and white on the blooming cheek, no longer dread the embrace of your little ones; all will be pure without and tranquil within; your property protected; employment given to your laboring fellow citizens; you—But enough; the closest calculator will find a saving in contributing towards having our city supplied with this first of blessings. The tax on each individual needs not a moment's consideration Hearken then, to us, your better halves, and we the committee solemnly pledge ourselves, in the name of all concerned, to keep you in constant hot water, as heretofore, if you furnish us with the cold, and do obediently subscribe ourselves,

Sally Savelabor,
Nancy Fairskin,
Kitty Cleanly,
Mary Tidy,
Tubitha Hatedirt.

"*The good* OLD *mode.*"—The last Greensburgh Gazette contains an essay on *Caucussing*, which would have been of immense advantage to the friends of that system, in the late public debate at Mr. Beale's. The following extract may be of service to them on some future occasion.

Caucuses have been sanctioned by the will of *the majority*, and that sanction repeatedly bestowed has imbued them with the authority of primary and customary laws of the empire. Custom has established them as the approved mode of expressing the sovereign will How long it may be thought decent to keep up the *useless form* of Election, the next caucus will perhaps determine. I presume however, that the *form* will soon follow the substance, and that both will be inter'd with republican honours, among the rubbish of time.

All hail, then, to the potent and venerable custom of caucussing. It has existed before the birth of empires, and has been embalmed and immortalized on the page of Milton.

Meanwhile the winged heralds by command
Of sov'ran power, with awful ceremony
And trumpets sound throughout the host proclaim
A solemn council forthwith to be held
At Pandemonium * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * The crowd
Swarm'd and was straiten'd; till the signal given
Behold a wonder! They but now who seem'd
In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons,
Now less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room
Throng numberless. * * *
* * * *But far within*
And in their own dimensions like themselves,
The great seraphic Lords and Cherubim
In close recess and secret conclave sat.
* * * * * * * * * * * * * *
Then of their session ended, they bid cry
With trumpets regal sound the great result.

Men of timid minds, somewhat imbued with superstition, may perhaps startle at the circumstance of the *first caucus* having sat in h—ll.—But I apprehend this can form no solid objection: for the same author informs us, that brimstone, cannon, and gunpowder, were also first invented by the satanic host. I would be sorry to insinuate that the majority men, by submitting to the great result of the caucus, diminish themselves as much as the devils did, to squeeze into the "outer room" of Pandemonium; still, however, a hint from a Neophite, not to talk soundingly about the dignity of freemen, and the right of election, may not be amiss. PURLEY.

Wheeling, Va. Dec 12.

Steam Boat Accident.—About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst. the steam boats Mercury and Pittsburgh ran against each other 70 miles above Maysville; and the pilot on board the former, Mr *Jonathan Nesbit*, late of this place was drowned. The particulars are as follow The Mercury was going down, and attempted, contrary to custom, and for what reason is not known, to run between the Pittsburgh and the shore.—When it was found that this would be impossible, she altered her course, but it was too late—the boats came in contact, and although the Pittsburgh had let off her steam, still the shock was so great that the Mercury, being the smallest boat, was nearly sunk, and her boiler thrown overboard. Mr. *Nesbit*, it is said in attempting to jump on board the Pittsburgh, fell into the river and perished. He was a worthy and useful man. He left a family and many friends in this place who will deplore his untimely end. We have not heard that any other lives were lost.

The Mercury is so much injured that it is believed that no attempt will be made to repair her.—*N. W. Gaz.*

[The Mercury has been floated down to Cincinnati, for repairs.]

The following committees have been appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Committee of ways and means.—Messrs. M'Lane, Del. Ingham, Thompson, Geo. A. Stevenson, Cambreling, McDuffie, McKim.

Claims.—Messrs. Williams of N. C. McCoy, Rich, Litchfield, Matson, Whitlesey, Isaacks.

Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Abbot, Durfee, Dwiggs, Mangum, Morgan.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Cook, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, Bradley.

Judiciary.—Messrs Webster, P. P. Barbour, Va., Plumer, N. H., Burton, Buchanan, Saunders, Brent

Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs Little, Eddy, Allen, Ten. Wm. Smith, Culpepper, Plumer, Penn. Udree.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Todd, Forward, Condict, Conner, Wright, Craig, Marvin.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Baylies Garnett, Harris, Penn., Rose, Whitman, Patterson Pen.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cocke, Mitchell Pen., Williams, Va., M'Kee, M'Lean, Ohio, Ten Eyck, Gatlin.

Military Affairs.—Messrs Hamilton, Rogers, Mitchell, Ind., M'Arthur, Houston, Vance, Ohio, Campbell, S. C.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Crowninshield, Fuller, Randolph, Watfield, Cady, Holcombe, Harvey.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly, Poinsett.

Slave Trade.—Messrs. Govan, Livermore, Herrick, Test, Wayne, Spaight, Eaton.

Cumberland Road.—Messrs. Hemphill, Stewart, Beecher, Johnson of Va. Johnson of Ky Reynolds, Owen.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—Messrs. Mercer, Lee, Breck, Buckner, Wm. Woods, J. Stephenson, Patterson, of Ohio.

Brig. Gen. D Eugenio Cortes, on a mission from the Government of Mexico to the United States, has arrived at Mobile. He brings a copy of the Mexican Manifesto against Spain.

Two Frenchmen were arrested in Mexico in September last, who proved to be emissaries sent out by the Holy Alliance to induce the Mexicans to revolt, and receive for their King a prince of the Bourbon family. The new Mexican Congress were to meet on the 8th of last month; it was supposed they would adopt a constitution similar to that of the United States.

GEN. JACKSON was received with military and civic honors at several places on his journey from Nashville to Washington At Fredericksburgh, he was escorted out of town by a detachment of the Washington Guards, and the Fredericksburgh Rifle Company, and several gentlemen on horseback, and a salute was fired from a field-piece on the island opposite the town. A public dinner was given him at Knoxville, on his leaving Tennessee, at which the following, among many other toasts, was drunk:

"Our distinguished guest, General Andrew Jackson—The youthful Patriot of the Revolution, the Republican Statesman of '98; the consummate General of 1815; he neither seeks nor declines, official responsibility."—*N. Y. Statesman*

From the New-York American Dec 8.

From Washington, we learn, that the sentiments of the President's Message, which have found such cordial welcome here, are not less warmly appreciated there All parties unite in approving them; and if we are not misinformed, the cabinet was unanimous in recommending them This government has now placed itself where it ought to be, in the foreground of those who are friends of freedom. It has promulgated, and will maintain, what may be called the political system of the American continent, in opposition to that of the European continent; and this we are authorized by our advices to conclude, has not been done without due consideration, nor without consultation with the only European nation, (the English) who are not in the league, forcibly or willingly, of the Holy Alliance.

A rumor has been afloat in this city for some days past, that Mr Rush has made an inquiry of our government, by the request of the English cabinet, to ascertain whether *the United States were prepared to join England in a united resistance to any attempt of the holy alliance, upon the independence of the South American republics.*

[*Balt Morn Chron.*

From the New York Com Advertiser.

FROM CADIZ

The ship General Brown, Captain Skiddy, arrived below last evening, from Cadiz, whence she sailed on the 28th October. Passengers, Mr. M'Ilvain, Mr. Clarke, captain O'Sullivan, and eight or ten Spanish gentlemen, including some constitutionalists The morning papers state, on the authority of the passengers, that the City of Cadiz remained in quiet possession of the French, and the utmost tranquillity prevailed; and commercial operations were conducted under the same laws and regulations that existed previous to the entry of the French army. The Governor of Cadiz, Donnay, recently appointed by the king in the discharge of his functions, had proceeded with so much cruelty against certain constitutionalists, that the French commandant questioned him as to his authority. The governor took it in high dudgeon, words ensued, and the result was, that just before the General Brown sailed, the French commandant not only arrested him, but by force of arms sent him across the Bay. The King had left Seville, but had not proceeded towards Madrid. The constitutionalists were still in arms in Catalonia, but no further serious opposition to the new state of things was apprehended. Riego had not been executed, and doubts were entertained as to his ultimate fate

Mr. Nelson, the American Minister to Spain, had returned from Mahon, was at Gibraltar, and hourly expected at Cadiz.

Mr. M'Ilvain a passenger in the General Brown, is bearer of despatches from Mr Appleton, our charge des affaires, and will proceed this day to the seat of government.

Died,

On Friday, the 12th inst Mrs. CATHARINE O'HARA, widow of the late William O'Hara, of this city, in the 60th year of her age.

Christmas Day.

Pittsburgh Sabbath-School Union.

THE OFFICERS, TEACHERS & SCHOOLS, connected with the Pittsburgh Sabbath-School Union, will meet on Christmas Day, at 11 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church. A Sermon will be preached, and other religious exercises, suitable for the occasion, may be expected. A Collection will be taken up, after the Sermon, *to aid* the funds of the Union.

Clergymen of the City and its vicinity, and all others friendly to Sabbath-Schools, are respectfully invited to attend

G. W. HOLDSHIP, *Clerk, P. S. S. Union.*
Dec. 19.

Sabbath-Schools.

THE SCHOOLS under the superintendence of the *Pittsburgh Sabbath School Association*, will meet on *Christmas day*, in the New *Methodist Meeting House*, at half past ten o'clock; where a discourse will be delivered by the Rev R. [illegible] Dec. 19.

A Concert of Sacred Music,

For the Benefit of the

Female Charity School,

BY the Allegheny Sacred Musical Society of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 25th, in the First Presbyterian Church, under the direction of *Wm. Evens*, Leader. A Collection will be taken up for said School.

Anthem—Lord of all pow'r,	Mason.
Trio & Chorus—Mortals awake,	Davis.
Anthem—Arise, shine O Zion,	Williams.
Solo & Chorus—O Zion,	Williams & Handel.
Strike the cymbal,	Pucitta.
GrandChorus—The marv'lous work,	Haydn.
PART II.	
Hymn—O Lord remember,	Rev. Dr Haweis.
Solo—God is there,	Bray.
The Star of Bethlehem,	R. Taylor.
Solo—Nothing true but Heav'n,	O. Shaw.
Zion—Sym. Solo & Chorus,	Matthews.
Duett & Chorus—Hosanna,	Rev. C. Gregor.
New Year's Ode,	T. Clark
Grand Chorus—Hallelujah,	Handel.

The Concert will commence at 6 o'clock, Dec. 25, 1823. Dec. 19—1.

Kidd on the Sonship of Christ.

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE BY
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH,
A DISSERTATION ON THE
Eternal Sonship of Christ.
BY JAMES KIDD, D D
Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, &c.&c.
Price One Dollar. Dec. 19—3*

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE assigned my Docket and Professional Business, and transferred all papers relative thereto, to

James S. Craft, Esquire,

A gentleman whose professional character is well known. My clients may rely with confidence on his attention to their business. He is also authorized to receive all monies due me.

Duncan S. Walker.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1823—[D. 19, 4t.]

Property Protectors!

A MEETING of the PROPERTY PROTECTORS COMPANY, will be held in the Court-House, on Monday evening next, the 22d inst. at 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is PARTICULARLY requested on this occasion, as business of consequence to the future welfare of the company will be transacted. By order of the Captain,

J. H. SEWELL, *Sec'y.*
Dec 19—1tS

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE to the Stockholders in the Pittsburgh and New Alexandria Turnpike Road Company. An Election will be held on Monday the 5th day of January next, at the house of Joseph Miller, in Franklin Township, to elect a President, six Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

John A. Gilchrist,
Dec. 12, 1823—D19 3t Treasr.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,
In Wood-Street, between Third & Fourth-Streets,
Has received a Consignment of Domestic
GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS,
and PLAIDS,
Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.
Pittsburgh, December 5, 1823—4t.

Information Wanted.

A PERSON named WILLIAM COOK, son of Robert Cook, Esq of Milford, Queen's county, Ireland, came to this country some years ago. The last accounts received from him were dated from Hartland, Niagara, at which time he was about to start for New Orleans; since which, now nearly four years, nothing has been heard of him. A near relation, who feels very anxious respecting him, requests the different editors of papers to give this note at least one insertion, hoping that it may reach his eye, and induce him to address a letter to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, informing where he lives. The Editors will hereby confer a favor upon a disconsolate relative.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1823.

Poetry.

From the Boston Palladium.

O tell me not that Wine will sooth.

O tell me not that wine will sooth
The heart oppressed with wo;
O tell me not that wine will sooth
Grim Penury's haggard brow.
For though its wave may beam as bright
As evening's brilliant star,
It cannot gild misfortune's night,
Or calm the sinner's fear.

O tell me not that beauty's smile
(That sun of cloudless morn)
Can black Despair of wo beguile,
Or blunt Affliction's thorn.
For though awhile its beams may play
Where health and pleasure bloom,
Disease will cloud its pleasing ray—
It shines not in the tomb.

O tell me not that fame can give
The cankered conscience peace;
O tell me not that fame can live
When hope and life shall cease
For though it points where honor bleeds,
And bids the bosom burn,
But as the lightning, quick recedes,
When time hath grasp'd his urn.

But tell me that Religion's ray,
Can light the soul to heaven,
O tell me this can point the way
To him on quicksands driven,
And I'll believe: for well I know
That this alone can save,
That this can chase the clouds of wo,
And gild the peasant's grave. ALBERT.

THE EXILE.

BY SELLECK OSBORN.

Not to Siberia's land of frost
Was this devoted exile sent;
Nor Java's pestilential coast—
Severer was his banishment.

Nought could the moral world afford
To give him comfort, joy or rest;
The ban his vices had incurred
Conscience approv'd within his breast.

The victim of a tyrant's power
Condemn'd in distant climes to roam,
May sometimes find a happy hour,
In hopes of pardon and of home.

But what bright hour on him shall beam,
Who, bearing an internal curse,
Is banish'd from his own esteem,
To burning regions of REMORSE?

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

***STILLS,* of all sizes,**
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
SheetCopperBottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes;
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and
Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig
and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water-St.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

NAILERS WANTED.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

A Valuable Tract of
LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh. Dec. 6.—tf.

I wish to Lease,

TWELVE BUILDING
LOTS,

ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

ALSO—FOR SALE,

Two Farms in Allegheny County,

Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

Henry Holdship

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
To draw on the 3d day of January next.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	do.	5000	is	5000
2	do.	2663	is	5326
6	do.	1000	is	6000
10	do.	500	is	5000
39	do.	100	is	3900
39	do.	50	is	1950
78	do.	25	is	1950
429	do.	12	is	5148
4446	do.	6	is	26676
5051	Prizes,			$70950
9139	Blanks.			
14190	Tickets.			

Present Price of Tickets $6.

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Corner of Market & Second Sts.
PITTSBURGH.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

October 24—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. [illegible]

BOOKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

IN consequence of the death of DAVID HOGAN, late Bookseller of Philadelphia, a large stock of valuable

Books & Stationary,

has been placed at the disposal of the Administrators of his estate, to be sold at reduced prices, for Cash. Country Merchants can be well supplied with all the Books and Stationary articles generally used. The Stock also comprises one of the best collections of Miscellaneous Literature in the country, including a great number of valuable English Books, which will be sold at cost value, and, in many cases, below it. To Clergymen it will afford a good opportunity of furnishing themselves with standard works on Theology, both English and Latin.

Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 255, Market-Street, to *JAMES HOGAN*, June. will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]

[The editor of the Nashville Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office]

For Sale or Rent,

THAT THREE STORY

Brick Warehouse,

Situate in Front, between Wood and Market streets, formerly occupied by Bosler & Co.

ALSO,

A Small Warehouse,

In Wood street, near the River.

ALSO,

A 3 story Dwelling House,

In Wood street, next to the corner of First street.

ALSO,

A 2 story House,

In Fourth street, now occupied by Mrs. Basham

ALSO,

2 Lots in Allegheny Town, No. 1 & 2

ALSO,

A FARM,

Of 150 acres, near Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

A Farm of 250 acres,

Now occupied by Charles Wallace.

ALSO,

A large Air-Foundry,

In Pipe Town, formerly Beelen's.

Apply at the BRANCH BANK U. S.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28.—4t.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets.) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16	cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14	
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Hanging paper,		12½	cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25	
Whitewashing,		37½	cts.pr.room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FURS,

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,

BY THE PACK, and

Beaver, by the pound,

FOR SALE, BY

Christopher Magee,
Market Street

Pittsburgh, August 15. tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. [illegible]

GERMAN GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Germany, the following articles, which he offers for sale,

Black } **BROAD CLOTHS,**
Blue } Of the most fashionable colour and
Brown } superior quality.
Black Casimere
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, *superb patterns,*
LINEN CAMBRIC, *very fine,*
Fine Cotton Stockings, for ladies
Extra fine Kid Gloves
Fancy Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Handkerchiefs
German Bandannas
Extra fine Shirting Linen
German Hones
Ladies' and Gentlemen's WATCHES
Engravings, in gilt frames
Glaziers' Diamonds

ALSO,

One well toned Piano Forte

Country Linen and Bags.

Ch. L. Volz,
Wood Street.

Nov. 28—6t.

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVE RECEIVED,

And are now opening, a large Assortment of

Seasonable & Fresh
DRY GOODS,

Making their winter assortment complete, together with a great variety of

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE, Fine and Common CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, and Blankets
Black, scarlet and white *Merino* and *Cashmere* long and square SHAWLS
Figured *Gros de Naples, Simile Velvets* and *Plush*, assorted colors
Tartan and Circassian *Plaids*
Bombazeens, plain and figured *Bombazetts*
Printed and plain *Waterloo Shawls* and Points
Senshaws, Sarcenets, and Florence Silks
Bayadares, Ostrich Feathers, and trimmings
Artificial *Flowers*
Irish Linens
Leghorn Flats and *Bonnets*
Looking Glasses

Ladies', Miss's. and Children's

SHOES and BOOTS,

ANVILS, VICES,
MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,

On their usual low terms.

Nov 28—6t.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVING recently enlarged their Establishment, and reduced the prices of their Ware, offer for Sale an extensive assortment of every description of

PLAIN & CUT

FLINT GLASS,

Apothecaries' Furniture, Vials, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Quantity of

Pearl & Pot Ashes & Black Salts.

Nov. 21, 1823.—1 mo.

DUPONT'S
GUN-POWDER.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Dupont's Gun-Powder,

Will be kept hereafter by

Geo. Boggs, Ag't.

Next door to Mr. David Logan's Warehouse.

Nov. 21—3*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Taken Up,

TRESPASSING on the farm of William Kirkpatrick, on the east side of the Monongahela, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, one

WHITE COW,

about seven or eight years old, with red ears, some red spots on her head and body, and now giving some milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Entered with the town clerk, Nov. 18, 1823.

William Kirkpatrick.

Dec. 5, 1823—3t

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store,

In Market-Street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,

BEST GERMAN

BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

***QUEENSWARE,* by the Crate,**
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,

American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1300000
SADDLERS' TACKS,

Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.

Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, c.

Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov 21, 1823—tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said court have appointed Saturday, the 27th day of December next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Arters,
Farmer, of Moon township.

Allegheny co. Jail, Dec. 5, 1823—3tcow

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from } tf
2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. }

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

Poetry.

From the Boston Palladium.

O tell me not that Wine will sooth.

O tell me not that wine will sooth
The heart oppressed with wo;
O tell me not that wine will sooth
Grim Penury's haggard brow.
For though its wave may beam as bright
As evening's brilliant star,
It cannot gild misfortune's night,
Or calm the sinner's fear.

O tell me not that beauty's smile
(That sun of cloudless morn)
Can black Despair of wo beguile,
Or blunt Affliction's thorn.
For though awhile its beams may play
Where health and pleasure bloom,
Disease will cloud its pleasing ray—
It shines not in the tomb.

O tell me not that fame can give
The cankered conscience peace;
O tell me not that fame can live
When hope and life shall cease
For though it points where honor bleeds,
And bids the bosom burn,
But as the lightning, quick recedes,
When time hath grasp'd his urn.

But tell me that Religion's ray,
Can light the soul to heaven,
O tell me this can point the way
To him on quicksands driven,
And I'll believe: for well I know
That this alone can save,
That this can chase the clouds of wo,
And gild the peasant's grave. ALBERT.

THE EXILE.

BY SELLECK OSBORN.

Not to Siberia's land of frost
Was this devoted exile sent;
Nor Java's pestilential coast—
Severer was his banishment.

Nought could the moral world afford
To give him comfort, joy or rest;
The ban his vices had incurred
Conscience approv'd within his breast.

The victim of a tyrant's power
Condemn'd in distant climes to roam,
May sometimes find a happy hour,
In hopes of pardon and of home.

But what bright hour on him shall beam,
Who, bearing an internal curse,
Is banish'd from his own esteem,
To burning regions of REMORSE!

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,

STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
SheetCopperBottoms, and Breasts; Tin in Boxes;
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and
Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig
and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water-St.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

NAILERS WANTED.
TWO OR THREE HANDS

WHO understand working on Jesse Reed's Patent Nail Machines, are wanted at the Allegheny Nail Factory. Apply to

Richard Bowen,
At the works.

Sept. 19, 1823.—tf.

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory, occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

July 11. tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.
COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

IN consequence of the extension and perfection of our machinery, and to satisfy our western friends that by our accommodating terms, we will retain their custom, we give notice, that on the first of September, we will reduce our prices of Yarn considerably below the former rates.—Our prices will then render it the certain interest of western merchants to purchase here. We will also at that date reduce the price of our Sheetings and promptly supply orders for either article.

Adams, Allen & Co.

August 29—tf.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

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500 ACRES:

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For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

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HAS REMOVED HIS
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ON Smithfield Street, between 4th and Diamond Alley. Terms will be accomodating.

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Two Farms in Allegheny County,
Well improved—TWO FARMS in Butler county, also improved—and TWO FARMS in Mercer county, near the Borough, unimproved, but of the first rate quality.

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Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

October 24—tf.

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MAIL COACH,

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Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. 4ym11

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

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Books & Stationary,

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Orders forwarded, or applications made at the Store, No. 255, Market-Street, to *JAMES HOGAN*, Junr. will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, November 11. [Nov. 21.—6.]

[The editor of the Nashville Gazette will insert the above 3 times, and forward his bill to this office.]

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Brick Warehouse,

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A 3 story Dwelling House,
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ALSO,
A 2 story House,
In Fourth street, now occupied by Mrs. Basham

ALSO,
2 Lots in Allegheny Town, No. 1 & 2

ALSO,
A FARM,
Of 150 acres, near Pittsburgh.

ALSO,
A Farm of 250 acres,
Now occupied by Charles Wallace.

ALSO,
A large Air-Foundry,
In Pipe Town, formerly Beelen's.

Apply at the BRANCH BANK U. S.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28.—4t.

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

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AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets.) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

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On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

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3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts.pr.room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

FURS,

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15. tf. *Market Street*

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

GERMAN GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received from *Germany*, the following articles, which he offers for sale,

Black
Blue
Brown } **BROAD CLOTHS,** Of the most fashionable colour and superior quality.

Black Cassimere
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, *superb patterns,*
LINEN CAMBRIC, *very fine,*
Fine Cotton Stockings, for ladies
Extra fine Kid Gloves
Fancy Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Handkerchiefs
German Bandannas
Extra fine Shirting Linen
German Hones
Ladies' and Gentlemen's WATCHES
Engravings, in gilt frames
Glaziers' Diamonds

ALSO,
One well toned Piano Forte
Country Linen and Bags.

Ch. L. Volz,
Nov. 28—6t. *Wood Street.*

M'CLURG & KING,
HAVE RECEIVED,
And are now opening, a large Assortment of
Seasonable & Fresh
DRY GOODS,
Making their winter assortment complete, together with a great variety of
FANCY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE, Fine and Common CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Cassinets,
Pelisse Cloths, Coatings, Baizes, Flannels, and Blankets
Black, scarlet and white *Merino* and *Cashmere* long and square SHAWLS
Figured *Gros de Naples, Simile Velvets* and *Plush,* assorted colors
Tartan and Circassian *Plaids*
Bombazeens, plain and figured *Bombazetts*
Printed and plain *Waterloo Shawls* and Points
Senshaws, Sarcenets, and Florence Silks
Bayadares, Ostrich Feathers, and trimmings
Artificial *Flowers*
Irish Linens
Leghorn Flats and *Bonnets*
Looking Glasses
Ladies', Miss's, and Children's
SHOES and BOOTS,
ANVILS, VICES,
MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail,
On their usual low terms.

Nov 28—6t.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

HAVING recently enlarged their Establishment, and reduced the prices of their Ware, offer for Sale an extensive assortment of every description of

PLAIN & CUT
FLINT GLASS,
Apothecaries' Furniture, Vials, &c.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A Quantity of
Pearl & Pot Ashes & Black Salts.

Nov. 21, 1823.—1 mo.

DUPONT'S
GUN-POWDER.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
Dupont's Gun-Powder,
Will be kept hereafter by
Geo. Boggs, Ag't.
Next door to Mr. David Logan's Warehouse.
Nov. 21—3*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Taken Up,

TRESPASSING on the farm of William Kirkpatrick, on the east side of the Monongahela, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, one

WHITE COW,

about seven or eight years old, with red ears, some red spots on her head and body, and now giving some milk. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Entered with the town clerk, Nov. 18, 1823.

William Kirkpatrick.

Dec. 5, 1823—3t.

A. WAY & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
AT THEIR
Wholesale & Retail Store,
In Market-Street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,
BEST GERMAN
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,
—ALSO—
QUEENSWARE, by the Crate,
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,
American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1800000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.
Machine and Hand Cards,
CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.

Dec. 5, 1823—tf.

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D. Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov 21, 1823—tf

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the said court have appointed Saturday, the 27th day of December next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

John Arters,
Farmer, of Moon township.

Allegheny co. Jail, Dec. 5, 1823—3tcow

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from
2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.